

THE LAST —AND— BEST WEST

CANADA

IN THE
*Twentieth
Century*

WESTERN
CANADA

VAST IN
*Agricultural
Resources*

HOMES FOR
MILLIONS

FREE
160 ACRES
WESTERN
CANADA
FARM
LANDS

Issued by Direction of
FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

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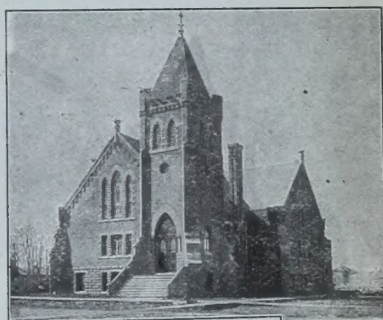
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WESTERN CANADA

Ordinary common sense prompts the idea that in a country over one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred in width there will be found many different conditions of climate, soil and topography. This is the case in Western Canada, and while, in a general way, there may be dissimilarities, yet there is uniformity in the one essential that all parts offer inducements, according to the desire of the settler.

For the sake of clearness, it is well to bear in mind that Western Canada referred to as such in these pages, comprises the Province of Manitoba and the newly established Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Some of the northern Districts might be included, but as these are in a measure inaccessible to settlement at the present time, it is not thought desirable to deal with them further than by passing reference. It will suffice to state that even in these northern Districts excellent yields of grain have been produced and successfully harvested—striking collateral evidence of the favouring climatic conditions in the Districts farther south.



New Baptist Church
Edmonton.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba was the sphere of the pioneering efforts in Western Canada's immigration, and its people may be proud of what it has accomplished by way of example for the country to the west, where equal success is rewarding the efforts of the tillers of the soil. It is only thirty-six years since the Province had only 17,000 inhabitants. To-day its population is nearly 400,000. In 1870 when Manitoba entered the Confederation, its agricultural production found no place in the records. In 1881 it was credited as producing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on an acreage of 51,300, and 1,270,268 bushels of oats. The acreage of Manitoba under crop in 1902 was 3,189,015; 2,039,940 of which was in wheat, producing a yield of about 53,000,000 bushels. Correspondingly large increases were seen in oats, barley, flax roots, and potatoes. The acreage under crop in 1903 was 3,757,173, with 2,442,873 acres in wheat. The average wheat yield per acre in 1903 was 16.42 bushels, about ten bushels less per acre than in the previous year, but the higher price made the crop of 1903 as profitable as that of 1902. The acreage in wheat in 1904 was 2,412,235, with a yield of 39,162,458 bushels, an average of 16.52. In 1905 the acreage was 2,643,588. The yield at twenty-seven points varied from fifteen to thirty-five bushels and made 21.07 as a general average, making a total yield of 55,761,416 bushels. On the 432,298 acres of barley, there was a total crop of 14,064,025. With wheat at 60 cents, oats at 40 cents, and barley at 50 cents, these crops made \$58,682,470 for the



Queen Ave. School
Edmonton

45,000 farmers, or over \$1,300 each in 1905. The rapid expansion of the Province is mirrored in these figures.

There was also a satisfactory growth of the dairying industry and increasing interest was manifested in mixed farming, largely due to growth in population.

It is worthy of note that, during the winter of 1904-05, 17,941 head of cattle were fattened, and that the number of milch cows in the Province was 132,684. The large number of milch cows is attributable to the growing interest taken in dairying, which has proved to be wonderfully profitable. The dairy produce for 1904 was valued at \$768,547.38, and that of 1905, \$896,937.64, the cheese output being \$127,346.41, and the butter \$769,591.15.

A gentleman thoroughly conversant with conditions in Manitoba for many years recently said: "The rich soil and favourable climatic conditions are here as a bank account, upon which present farmers in the Province are not yet drawing more than a portion of the interest accruing from year to year. Only when 20,000,000 acres of our heritage are actually cropped shall we realize what the account to our credit is; nearly 5,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. These lands can still be purchased at from \$5 to \$40 an acre. Resident farmers, whose lands are valued to-day at from \$15 to \$40 an acre, are realizing a revenue from the same equal to 7 per cent on an investment of more than double this value."

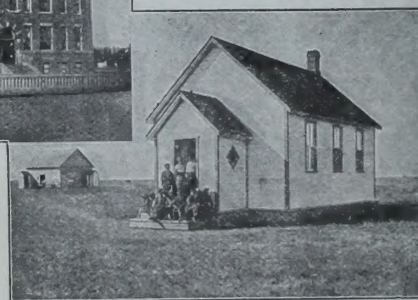
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Probably no better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than may be gained by a visit to the city of Winnipeg, to which it seems impossible for writers to do justice in ordinary terms of praise.

This capital, often spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," certainly occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. It is practically the gateway of the West, and a metropolis of about 100,000 inhabitants—in all respects a city of magnificent promise, that gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. In commercial possibilities Winnipeg is great. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. During 1905 about \$11,000,000 worth of buildings were erected, while the records of 1906 will show a much larger increase and will be surpassed only by such cities as Chicago and New York. The jobbing interests and the mercantile business enterprises are all flourishing.

OTHER CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

Besides Winnipeg, the seat of government, there is the city of Brandon, next in importance, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Min-



Country School House and Stable near Moose Jaw

nedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, St. Boniface, Carman, Killarney, and a number of others which are rapidly rising in prominence owing to the stability that is given them by the surrounding agricultural districts. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses to accommodate the large quantities of wheat that are marketed.

There are scores of towns yet to be developed along the lines of railway throughout the Province, so that newcomers will find openings in this direction if they so desire.

PROFITS TO BE REALIZED.

Areas under wheat in 1902 gave a clear profit of over \$6 an acre. The average yield was 26 bushels, which, at 55 cents per bushel, gave a return of \$14.30 per acre. It is conceded that all the labor of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at \$7.50 per acre. Even allowing \$8, there is a balance of \$6.30 clear profit. This means a revenue of 7 per cent on land worth \$90 per acre. Farmers who make this profit can rest assured that their lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

MIXED FARMING PAYS.

While it is grain-growing that has given Manitoba agriculture so well deserved a prominence in the eyes of the world, the leaven of mixed farming is gradually but surely permeating the minds of farmers. There is scarcely a farmer but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. He has his hogs fattening for market, and the poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue.

The products of the farm—wheat, coarse grains, meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs—all are tangible commodities that are required to supply daily wants. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become ruinously overstocked with any one or more of them.

STOCKERS.

The ever-increasing demand for stockers to be put upon ranches in Western Canada gives an impetus to cattle-raising in the Province. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary shelter for wintering cattle, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, supplies the necessary food for all stock under shelter. There is no doubt but that Manitoba for many years will be the recruiting ground to supply ranches with stockers, and it is only a question of time until Manitoba farmers, with an enlarged supply of farm help, will direct their attention more and more to the winter-feeding of fat cattle.

THE HOMESEEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Manitoba's population is largely English-speaking. As a rule people with means, and those satisfied with existing conditions, do not move; and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued his farming operations for from six to ten years, however, is in circumstances which many farmers in older countries have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer, likewise, is happy and contented; he is only waiting for an opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With a farm free from debt, his fields of ripening grain ready for harvest; with herds of cattle on his pasture lands, and flocks of sheep feeding on the hillside; with dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and many other comforts; with schools for his children in the immediate neighborhood; with churches close at hand, and such other social advantages as he desires

within easy reach—what more is required for a wholesome existence? And that is the condition of the average Manitoba farmer to-day.

Homesteads may still be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River and between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, as well as on the west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway and the portions projected. There are about 1,500,000 acres of free lands yet in the Province for homesteading.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA.

	1881	1903	1906
Population.....	62,260	275,350	360,000
Horses.....	16,739	182,649	.....
Horned cattle.....	60,281	369,850	.....
Sheep.....	6,073	42,650	.....
Swine.....	17,358	145,650	.....

RAINFALL—WATER AND FUEL.

Manitoba is not a country of deep snows, as may be judged from the fact that trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1°.

Water and fuel are important considerations for the settler. In Manitoba, the country is everywhere at easy distances intersected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes, especially in the northern portion of the Province. Water can be secured almost anywhere by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The coal fields of the west and the timbered districts of the north and east, as well as the south, will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

MANITOBA WHEAT PRODUCTION IN COMPARISON.

The following table will give some idea of the producing capacity per acre of this land as compared with that of the wheat-raising belt in the United States:

	Av. for 10 yrs., Bu.	1903 Bu.	1902 Bu.	1901 Bu.	1900 Bu.	1899 Bu.
Manitoba	21.7	16.4	26.0	25.1	8.9	17.1
Kansas	12.7	17.1	10.9	18.5	17.7	9.8
Minnesota	14.2	13.1	13.9	12.9	10.5	13.4
North Dakota	12.7	12.7	15.9	13.1	4.9	12.8
South Dakota	10.4	13.8	12.2	12.9	6.9	10.7
Nebraska	12.2	12.6	20.9	17.1	12.0	10.3
Iowa	14.7	12.1				
Missouri	11.6	* 8.7				

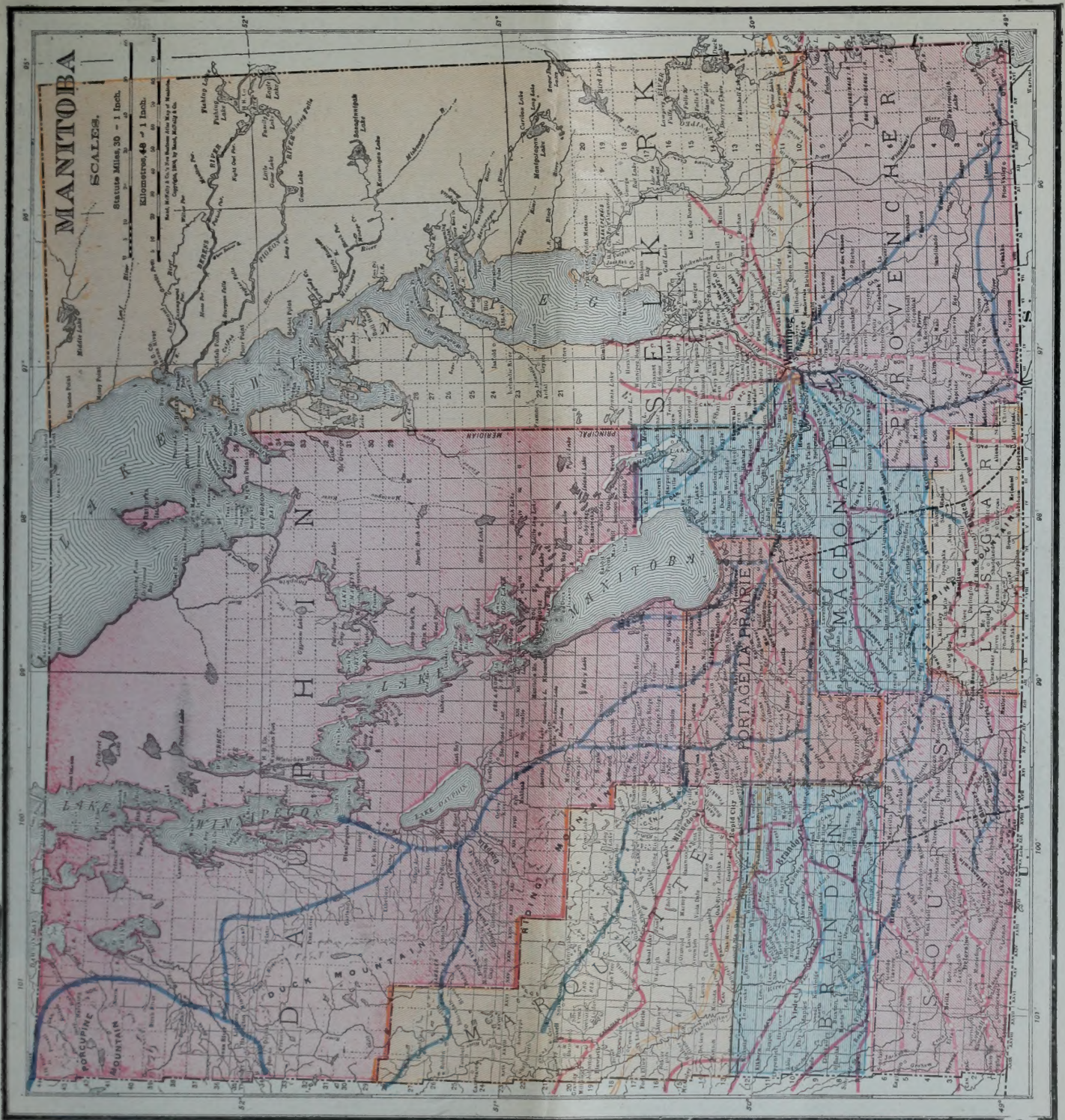
* Winter wheat, other figures being for spring wheat. The yields for 1904 and 1905 were 16.52 and 21.07, respectively. The present outlook for 1906 is that the average yield will almost equal that of 1905.



Cutting Wheat, Killarney, Manitoba.

1205048





SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Educationally, the Province holds a proud position, with its university, colleges, and schools. The schools are free, the organization being on what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants, practically reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a merely nominal figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes.

Churches are found in all the new settlements, and missionaries of various religious denominations keep pace with settlement, and sometimes anticipate it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. The strict observance of the Sabbath is commented upon by visitors from districts where

greater laxity is the rule. All the leading fraternal societies are represented, and whether it be in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands, one or more lodges may be found.

LAW AND ORDER.

The laws are cast on reasonable lines, and the guardians of the peace have little difficulty in its maintenance, owing to the law-abiding character of the population and to the fact that no favoritism of any kind is permitted or indulged in.

Write for information concerning the free lands of Western Canada to any authorized Canadian Government Agent.

NOTES ON MANITOBA.

The Province has 30,000,000 acres of arable land, and, so far about one-sixth is under cultivation. In 1905 there were 4,759,646 bushels of potatoes raised in the Province, and 3,481,651 of roots. In the same year the farmers sold 40,099 turkeys, 60,759 geese, and 521,325 chickens. In 1905 new farm buildings to the value of \$3,944,101 were erected.

The city of Winnipeg is assessed at \$48,214,950, and pays annually in taxes \$819,329.

SASKATCHEWAN.

This province contains 159,038,720 acres, the greater part of which can be utilized in several of the branches of mixed farming. Although its southwestern corner lies in the great ranching belt referred to elsewhere, the greater portion of its southern two thirds is situated in the great wheat growing belt. The portion adjoining or lying near to Manitoba possesses much of the characteristics of that province, as to soil, topography, climate, rainfall, and consequently productive adaptabilities.

Southeastern Saskatchewan.

The eastern portion, for a distance of some 120 miles west from its eastern boundary, is practically a continuation to the westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba. The soil is a friable loam, easily worked, and producing excellent crops of wheat, coarse grains, and vegetables. The winter climate answers all requirements, both as to degree of cold and as to sufficiency of snowfall, for the production of the No. 1 hard wheat for which Western Canada is now noted. This District will

In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

RIVERS AND SMALLER STREAMS.

The valleys along Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers, Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are specially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond affords large areas for grazing or grain growing.

SOME OF THE DISTRICTS.

For agricultural uses the Districts of Moosomin and Qu'Appelle are wonderfully favoured, lying as they do in the great stretch of the fertile belt. Included in the Qu'Appelle area are splendid lands, no less fertile than the famous wheat-growing plains of Manitoba. The soil is for the most part loam, covered with about twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seed-bed, easy to work, and most productive. Generally speaking, these remarks apply to all the eastern part of the district. The Beaver Hills and the Touchwood Hills in the northern part are especially well adapted for stock raising. Mixed farming has also proved very successful. Most important development has taken place along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Davidson, Lumsden, Craik, Girvin, Hanley, and Dundurn are thriving towns, populated mostly by settlers from the United States, some of whom, with commendable thrift and enterprise, have erected splendid buildings in the towns, while others have developed the resources and increased the land values of the country districts. A large acreage was harvested last season, and abundant yields are the result. The season of 1906 promises as good results as last year. Although



Starting out to Thresh

one day be one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the American continent, and for the following reasons: 1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat-plant. 2d—It has a climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. 3d—On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4th—Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5th—Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are especially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat so greatly prized by millers all the world over, and commanding a higher price than the softer varieties grown elsewhere.

The summers leave little to be desired in an agricultural country, cyclones or violent storms being thus far unknown. In most parts good water can be obtained at a reasonable depth. Settlement has extended rapidly, and many thriving towns have sprung up along the different lines of railway.

Near Yorkton begins the gradual change from the wooded areas of Manitoba to the great plains region of the new Provinces.

large quantities of land have been disposed of and occupied as homesteads in these districts, there are still innumerable opportunities for settlers to acquire land free from the Government, and at reasonable prices from the railway or land companies. Extending back eastward and westward from the points named are large settlements.

FUEL.

Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. Sufficient wood for all purposes for many years to come is to be found along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains.

POSSIBILITIES.

The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan are shown by the averages of tests made at the experimental farm, where eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat, sown on April the 15th, were cut in 130 days, and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre.

Southwestern Saskatchewan.

The foregoing remarks, written of Southeastern Saskatchewan, apply largely to a considerable portion of Southwestern Saskatchewan, and also to Central Saskatchewan and much of Alberta. Southwestern Saskatchewan is entered at McLean station, and its first considerable town is Regina, the capital of the Province. The land here is a rich, fertile loam, as well to the south as to the north. Several new and important towns have sprung into existence along the "Soo" line, such as Halbrite, Weyburn, Yellow Grass, Es'evan, Milestone, and Rouleau. The cultivation of flax is carried on to a considerable extent. A number of farmers have paid the entire cost of their farms from the yield of the first crop of flax. Wheat raising, however, is the important industry of this district, and the yields are highly satisfactory to the producer.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw there is splendid land, and mostly occupied by prosperous farmers.

The Swift Current Creek region is excellent as a stock country. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses — mostly of the short, crisp variety known as "buffalo grass," which becomes to all appearance dry about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer.

Though this part of the district has been heretofore regarded as a ranching country only, a number of farmers have recently taken up land with the idea of raising the cereals and are quite hopeful of success. Should their hopes become realized, it will add largely to the grain growing area of Southern Saskatchewan.

The town of Maple Creek is quite important as a stock center, the entire district surrounding it being eminently fitted for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in Western Canada are raised in that part. The treeless portion of this country is underlaid with coal.



Old and New Homesteads.

RANCHING.

At Moose Jaw and some distance west, as far as Swift Current, there are sections of country where grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on. During the past few years considerable settlement has been going on in the district to the Northwest of Moose Jaw toward the Saskatchewan. Until recently this was all thought to be fitted only for ranching, but the land is found to be fairly productive, and since it has been taken up, good crops of grain have been successfully harvested. West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary and south to the International boundary is to be found the ranching district of Southwestern Saskatchewan, which affords first-class grazing for sheep and cattle. Very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized that the ranching country has been reached. The ranching zone begins about the northeastern point of Montana and extends northwest in Saskatchewan.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large, as may be readily understood when it is known that \$40 to \$50 per head has been paid on these ranges for steers that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment of stocking the ranch, and their share in the cost of the annual round-ups.

In this part of the Northwest the winters are mild, and the snowfall is so light that cattle, horses, and sheep graze the whole year. There is little cropping, and only where irrigation has been effected by the construction of cheap ditches. This method has proved highly successful.

FUEL.

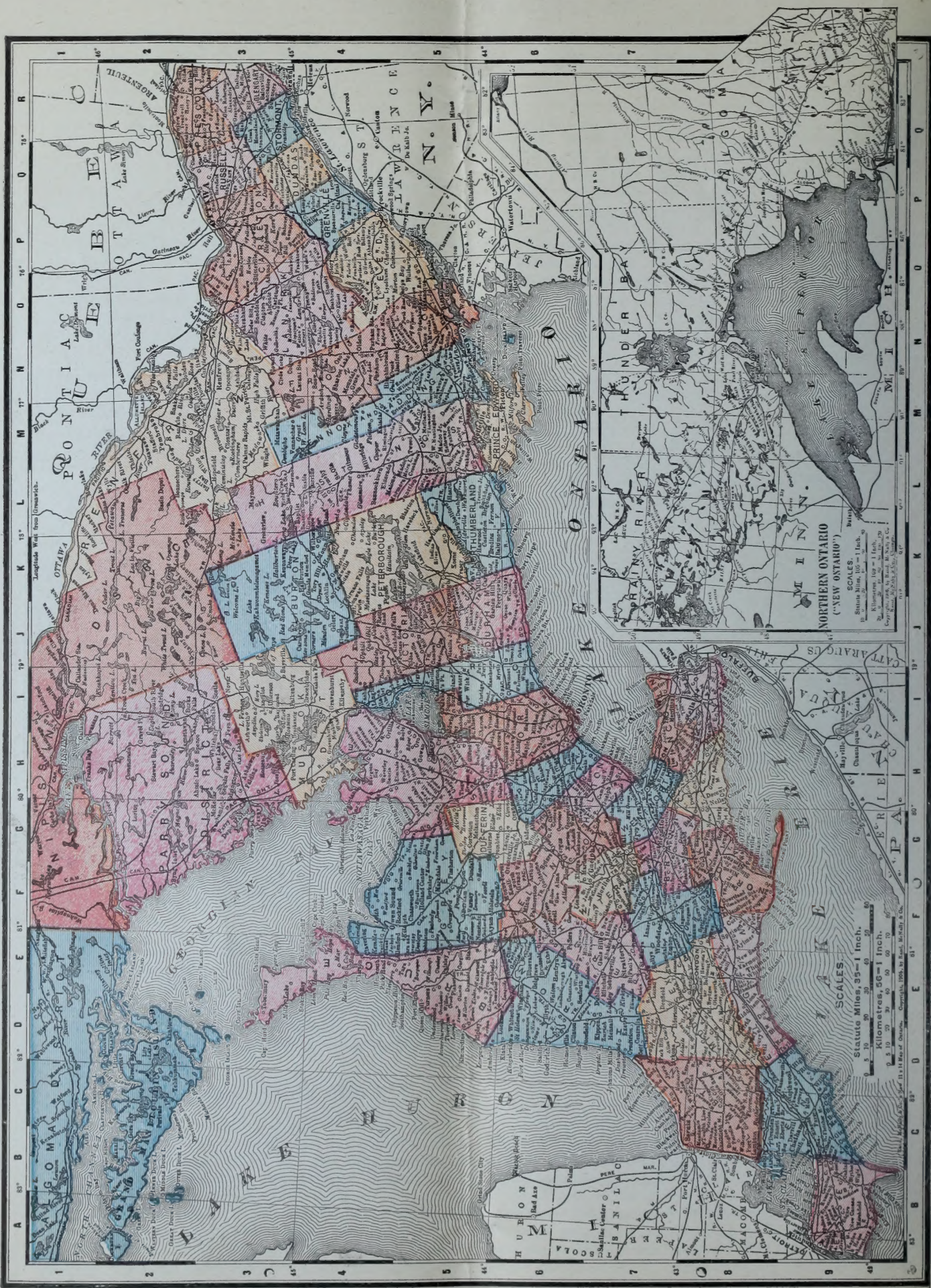
The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the country have thus an abundant supply of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

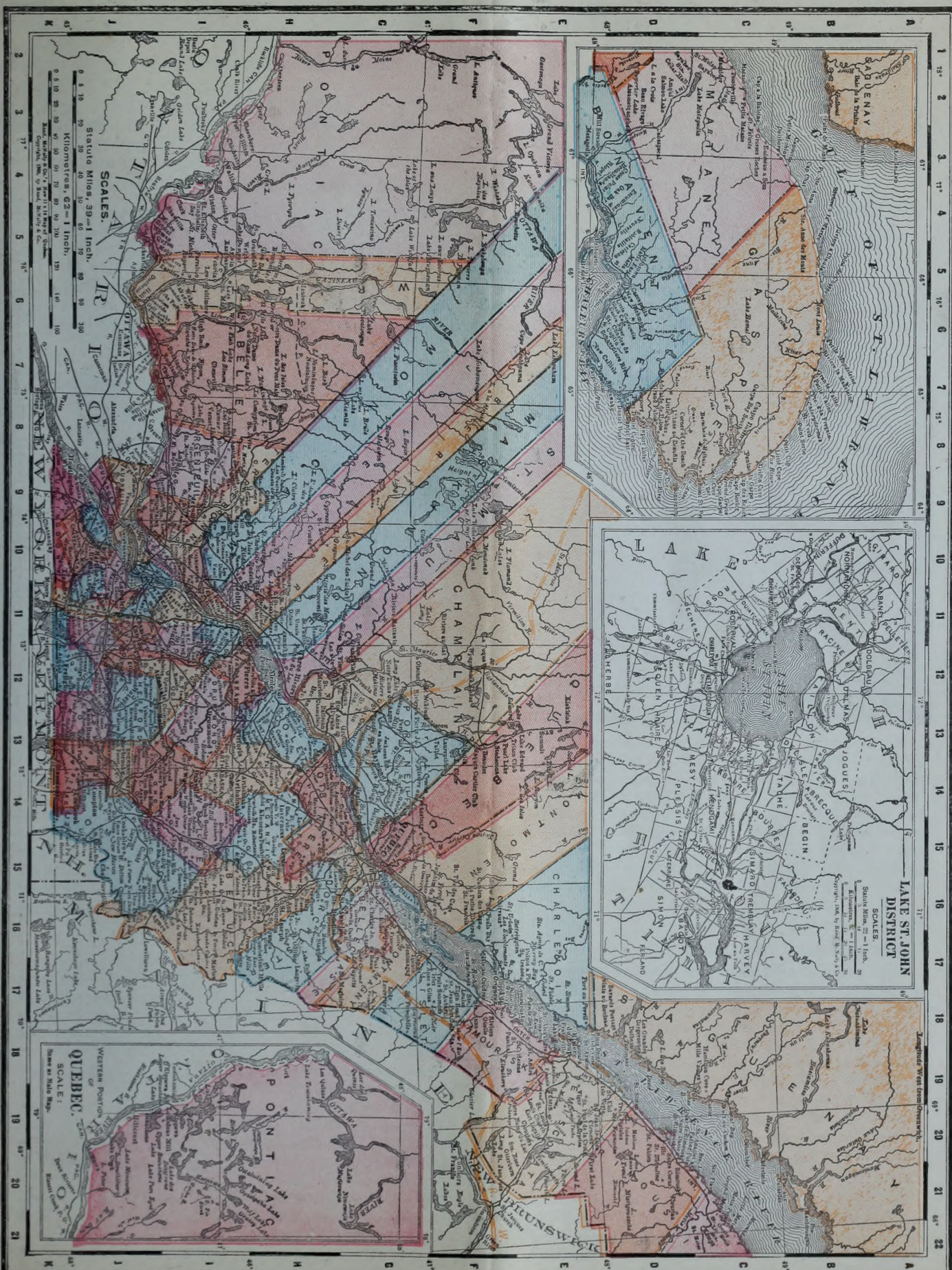
CLIMATE.

Southwestern Saskatchewan feels the effects of the Chinook winds from the Pacific Ocean, which quickly remove much of the snow that falls during two or three months of the year. This circumstance, together with the rich growth of grass, has of late brought parts of this district into favour with cattle, sheep, and horse raisers, and it is claimed portions of it are adapted to grain-raising.

Central Saskatchewan.

This portion of the Province of Saskatchewan is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the District, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan—most of the navigable length of which lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small proportion of the great plains and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, cattle and sheep. As a general thing, the surface is gently undulating prairie, with lakes





and ponds, rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, and high, rolling country, portions of which are heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

RIVERS.

The Saskatchewan is a magnificent stream with an immense network of tributaries; it waters an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north. It is navigable, and plays an important part in the transportation of freight.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rosthern, Duck Lake, Saskatoon, Hague, Osler, Shell River, Batoche, Humboldt, Lloydminster, Stony Creek, Carlton, Carrot River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of which a great quantity of the best land is open for free homesteading. In great measure, that which may be said of one district applies equally to the

week in August. During winter, settlers are generally employed in getting out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes; in marketing their grain, and in caring for stock.

STOCK RAISING AND RANCHING.

The country is remarkably well adapted for stock raising, and large shipments are made annually. Cattle must be fed and sheltered three to four months every winter. Horses winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle and do better in small flocks.

DAIRY FARMING.

Any portion of this District will answer all the requirements for dairy farming. On the slopes of the Eagle Hills, or south of the Saskatchewan, conditions are most suitable, owing to the luxuriance of the grass and abundance of springs.

The abundance of pure water and the coolness of the nights favour dairying. The home demand is now and always has been large, so that dairy products command good prices. The entire country is well suited to grain growing.



Edmonton, Capital of Alberta, Canada.

others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fyfe) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favourable seasons; of oats, about sixty bushels. There has never been a failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market, from which they realize good prices for their products. The District is well supplied with good roads. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high-bush cranberry, and black currants—grow in profusion. Small game is plentiful.

LANDS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Large areas of land have been purchased by various land companies. In addition to the excellent lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are being sold at reasonable prices, those granted to the Canadian Northern Railway, and especially selected for their adaptability to grain-raising, mixed farming, and ranching are on the market, and finding ready purchasers. When it is known that in many instances farmers have paid for their holdings out of a single crop, it will be easily understood how liberal are the terms on which land may be had. Prices range, for unimproved land, from \$8 to \$12 per acre.

CLIMATE.

The climate is not only healthful, but bracing. The summer temperature is remarkably equable, averaging about 60°. Spring opens about the beginning of April. Seeding is generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third

SOIL, WATER, AND FUEL.

The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich, chocolate-colored clay to sandy subsoil.

The country is well watered; not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but in most districts anyone can get a plentiful supply of good water by digging a few feet for it.

To the north there are bluffs or groves of spruce and pine; and the miles of outcropping coal, with the forests on the North Saskatchewan, insure an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material.

DEVELOPMENT RAPID AND GENERAL.

The tide of immigration to the Province of Saskatchewan has been steadily increasing year by year, as the country has become better known, and doubtless its development will receive a very considerable impulse with the spread of railway communication and the greater facility thus afforded for marketing produce.

The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various industries.

A large tract of splendid land is the stretch of prairie west from Redberry Lake lying toward Battleford in the elbow formed by the North Saskatchewan. This fertile plain reaches over to the Vermillion River country into which outposts of settlement have been planted, going by way of Edmonton.

For years the Battleford district has been looked upon as one that possessed many advantages, settlers having occupied lands and farmed there successfully for twenty or twenty-five years. Although over a hundred miles from a railway, they succeeded

wonderfully. With railroads now passing through the district, that section will soon be filled. Homesteads are plentiful at the present time.

Battleford and Lloydminster will be distributing points for settlement for some time.

It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the rich lands of Saskatchewan should suddenly become valuable, but they are still to be had at low prices.

MOISTURE.

Moisture is ample in Central Saskatchewan, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually. It is notable that about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. With rain coming when needed and with ample sunshine daily during the growing season, it is not difficult to understand why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

During the last two or three seasons experiments with winter wheat have been made in this district, and with gratifying results. In the Prince Albert section, in 1905 as high as twenty five and thirty bushels per acre have been harvested off many acres. The experiment in infancy has proved such a success that it will be prosecuted with earnestness and energy in later years.

Northern Saskatchewan.

Properly speaking under the new order of things, Northern Saskatchewan consists of the eastern half of the late Territory of Athabasca and embracing an area of about 70,000,000 acres, enough for a fine sized province in itself. As yet it is not opened for settlement because of its inaccessibility and distance from the railway systems of the country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

Is about 400 miles in average width and 900 miles from north to south, and embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres. It is double the size of Great Britain and Ireland and much larger than either Germany or France. Its present

population is placed at nearly 200,000, though it could well locate 50,000,000.

The province has within its limits three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The southern is an open, rolling country, devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, while the central belt is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent, while the northern portion is in a class by itself. The advantages which the different portions of the District offer to the intending set-

tlers are so diverse in character that it is well to speak of them separately as Southern, Central and Northern Alberta, respectively.

Southern Alberta.

The soil of Alberta is, as a whole, a rich, alluvial loam.

In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth.

The climate of

Southern Alberta is one of its most attractive features, the winters being mild, with very little snow, and the summers very pleasant. The rainfall in this section varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. The absence of rainfall during the late summer months causes the native grasses to become cured on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold and stormy weather is, of course, experienced at times during the winter months, but the prevailing warm winds which blow from the west, locally known as Chinook winds, rapidly disperse any snow which falls, and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to almost summer temperature.

FUEL.

Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

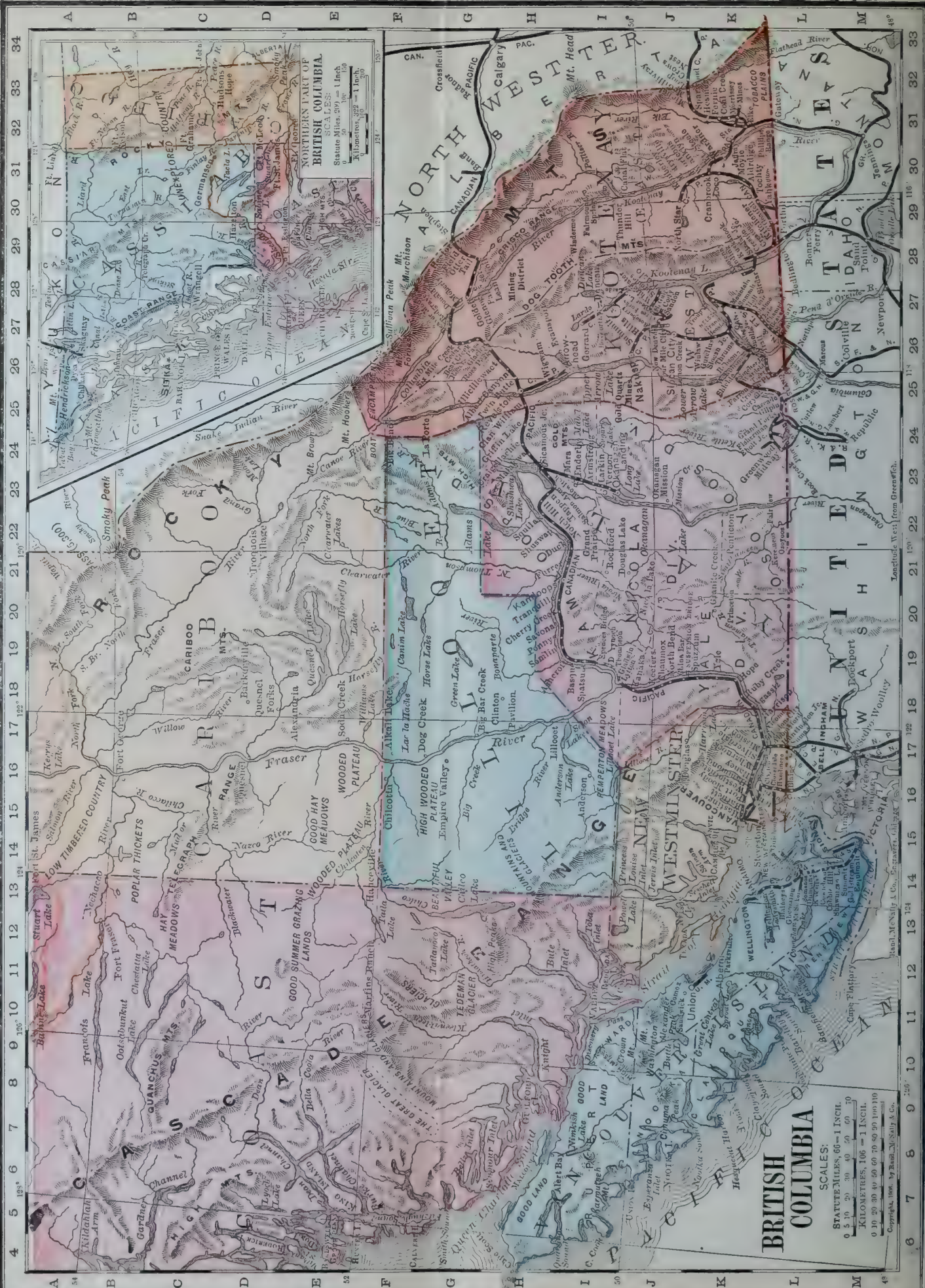
In some parts irrigation is resorted to in producing grain and fodder crops, and returns of the most satisfactory character are obtained. The many streams flowing down from the mountains afford a bountiful supply of water for this purpose and at the present time some three hundred miles of ditches and canals have been constructed to carry water for irrigation. These streams also afford an unfailing supply of pure and cold water for stock and for dairy operations, and, combined with the absence of flies during the summer months, produce the best results in the production of butter and cheese.

RANCHING.

The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches vary in size from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. This land is usually covered with the coarse, rich prairie grass, which makes good fodder both in summer and winter. It is peculiar inasmuch as it does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows more in tufts.

Cattle and horses roam at large on the plains. They remain out





BRITISH COLUMBIA

STATUTE MILES 66-1 INCH
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
KILOMETRES 106-1 INCH
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110
Copyright, 1906, by Rand McNally & Co.

Latitude West from Greenwich.



all winter and can live ordinarily on the grass; but wild hay is stacked every summer for use when a thaw is followed by frost, as it is then difficult for the cattle to eat through the crusted snow.

CONDITIONS CHANGING.

Though a few years ago it was thought that this part of the country would ever remain the home of the "Chinook" winds and the cowboy, under experiments settlers and visitors are fast changing their minds. The "Chinooks" will ever remain, but under the hand of the experienced agriculturist they will be shorn of much of their natural influence, while the cowboy is already on the move. Already the natural capabilities of Southern Alberta are winning recognition. In former writings the country from Moose Jaw to Red Deer was altogether ignored when estimating wheat growing districts, and dismissed as "the ranching country." To-day, however, the rancher is receding with his flocks and herds before the advance of settlement from across the American boundary. East from the Rocky Mountains, Southern Alberta is undergoing an evolution, and the ranching plains are being converted into fields of "golden grain" with some areas of sugar-beets in the western section.

SPRING CEREALS.

All the rivers of the district take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, and as the operations of ages have formed many valleys with a soil of matchless fertility, these valleys, for the most part, are easily reached by irrigation operations which already are of very great extent and have brought a large area under springsown cereals. The importance attached to the production of Winter Wheat is so great, that it has been deemed fitting to treat of it in another page.

BET-ROOT GROWING.

It is asserted by those who have a knowledge of the circumstances, that this district compares most favourably in sugar-

beet growing with the best districts of Germany in soil and climate. The root demands little from the soil and yields rich profits. The irrigation system of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, is bringing a large area of country into suitability for this crop as well as spring cereals. Already there is a large factory at Raymond which produced 4,600,000 pounds of sugar in 1905, as against 800,000 pounds in 1903, the first year of operation.

FRUITS.

All the small fruits, such as currants, and gooseberries, do well in all parts of the prairie country. Crab apples and plums have been produced in Manitoba for some years past and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them. Experiments made in Southwestern Alberta have been attended with good results.

ALFALFA.

This is known to be one of the leading forage crops in any country in which it can be grown, and it is a marked success in most sections of this province. It is said by many, it will yet come into general use in all the prairie country.

TOWNS.

Several important centres of trade are situated in Southern Alberta, chief among which are the city of Calgary, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railways, and, farther to the south, the thriving towns of Lethbridge and Macleod. At these points ample banking and business facilities are to be found, and several manufacturing industries have been commenced.

There are several other good towns between Macleod and Calgary.

Central Alberta.

Central Alberta comprises that great fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles more, past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. It is a country well wooded and well watered, where a settler with little means does not need to expend all his capital to provide shelter for himself and his stock. If he has no timber on his own land, he can for 25 cents get a permit from the Government and cut 1,801 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 200 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings. (The same regulations exist for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.) As for water, at high points on the prairies, out of the sides of the hills and in the coulees, flow springs of water that remain open the year round. The purest water can be obtained at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

The town of Edmonton, which is about the centre of the District, is in latitude 53° 29' north and longitude 113° 49' west. It is, therefore, as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool and York in England, or Hamburg in Germany; farther south than any part of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden; and 455 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.



A Splendid Stand of Wheat Ready for the Thresher.

SCENERY.

The scenery is of varied beauty. Level and rolling prairie, hill, and dell, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the bright, blue skies above, and the deep magnificent valleys of the great Saskatchewan and other smaller but not less beautiful watercourses lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers. The average cost to the settler for school maintenance is from \$3 to \$8 a year. The government liberally supports all public schools.

GAME.

Game is either rare or plentiful according to locality and season. The most plentiful are ducks of many varieties; the grouse (generally called prairie chicken), and the hare, known as the rabbit. To these add, in lesser number, geese, swan, loon, pelican, crane, partridge, snipe, plover; moose, red, black-tailed, and other deer; and of the furry tribe, too, many of the small variety of wolf, called coyote, a few skunks and foxes, and occasional black or brown bear, and timber wolf; badger, ermine, lynx, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, and wolverines.

There are sturgeon, catfish, and trout in the Saskatchewan River; pike, pickerel, carp, and goldeyes occur in that and other streams and lakes. In several lakes, such as Pigeon, St. Ann, and Lac à Biche, the beautiful and nutritious whitefish abounds.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The water supply is ample and wholesome from a sanitary point of view. The air is clear, pure, and aseptic, containing a

large portion of ozone—the natural air purifier. As to the soil in reference to its influence on health, it is only necessary to say that it does not breed the miasma of malaria, which is the cause of ague in its many forms; nor owing to the altitude and low mean temperature, can malaria ever exist.

The climate is not only invigorating to adults, whether in full health or otherwise; but seems to have a special influence in developing strong and healthy children. No better climate for children than that of Northern Alberta is to be found in America.

Sufferers from consumption, asthma, chest and throat affections, rheumatism, ague, and many other diseases are always greatly benefitted and frequently cured by a residence here.

TOWNS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The most important point in Central Alberta is Edmonton, with a population of over 12,000. Its situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River is an advantageous one. Across the river, on the southern bank, is the town of Strathcona, with a population of 3,000. From both these points settlers find it an easy matter to "make" the outlying settlements.

An important town is Fort Saskatchewan, twenty-five miles to the east. An excellent district is that lying along the

Vermillion River, and also the Beaver Lake and Birch Lake districts, to the south of it.

Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific are the important towns of Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin and Leduc.

RIVERS.

Rivers intersect the entire country, and large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Some of the more important are the Saskatchewan, Vermillion, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributaries. Sufficiency of moisture, so necessary to farming, is quite assured. There is also ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

MIXED FARMING, RANCHING, AND DAIRYING.

These are carried on all through Northern Alberta with great success. Wonderful yields per acre of wheat, oats, and barley are reported. Central Alberta is well suited for ranching, the grass being of luxuriant growth and very nutritious; shelter is easily obtained. In most cases it is necessary to house stock during a portion of the winter season.

Dairying offers a means of paying all the expenses of living and operating the farm. The raising of poultry offers an easy source of profit.

Who Will Succeed in Western Canada.

For those with some capital at their disposal Western Canada affords unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions; or in mining; or in the manufacturing industries. For those possessed of a settled income, living will be found exceedingly cheap, with the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for education and placing children in life not to be excelled anywhere.

HOW TO GET EXPERIENCE.

Strong and healthy young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so, without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience, they will not get high wages at the outset, but they will be able to command increased remuneration in proportion to the value of their work. There is no necessity to pay premiums.

Young men, single, who come in March, April, or May, with less than \$25, looking for positions as farm labourers, will find a list of applications from farmers in all parts of the country who want hired help, at the Dominion Immigration Office, Winnipeg. It is much wiser for the newcomer to stay for the winter with a farmer, in a comfortable home, though the wages be only a few dollars a month, rather than go to the city or town expecting to get a job. There are opportunities, however, on the approach of winter, to join camp outfits that go to the bush in various parts to cut firewood or get out ties and sawlogs. Experienced axemen make good wages at this work, and return in the spring to labour on farms. Any careful young man can, from the beginning, earn and save enough each year to make payment on

payment, and, by purchasing a few head of cattle, be prepared in two or three years to start for oneself.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH \$500.

A newcomer with \$500 could homestead 160 acres at once, and put up a house thereon, as well as make the other necessary homestead improvements and then go out to the older settled districts during the other six months of the year, which would tide him over a second six months of homestead. In three years his homestead of 160 acres would be his own.

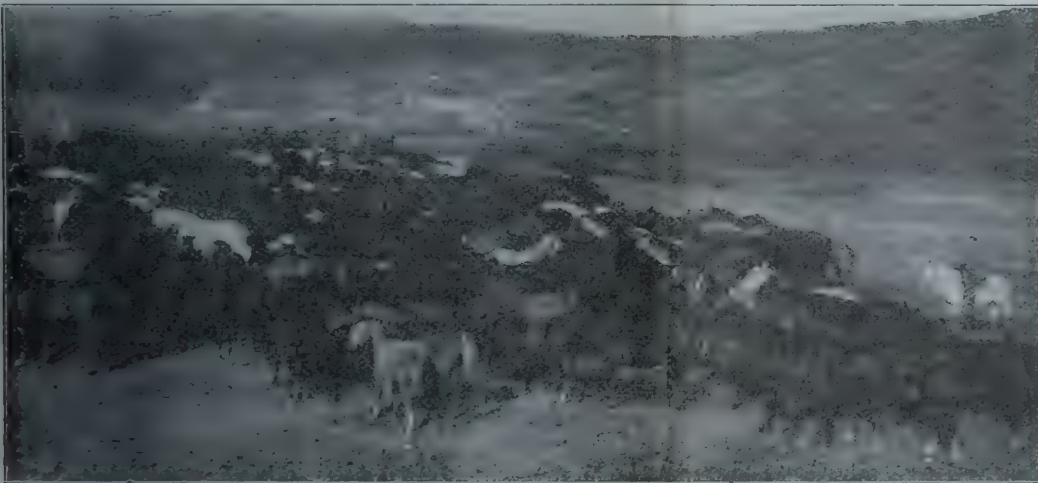
THE MAN WITH \$1,000.

Any single man, or married man with or without family, can make a fair start with \$1,000 capital. He can either homestead or purchase land, making payments on the installment plan to cover a period of ten years. A small house would be required, also some outbuildings for horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. A wagon, plough, and harrows would be purchased. A couple of months might well be devoted to working out in harvest and threshing, earning some money to help him over the winter. Anyone who has from \$500 to \$1,000 cash would do well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable thereon, and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and after seeding

have two or three weeks to look about in selecting a permanent home.

CAPITAL MEANS OPPORTUNITY.

The settler who comes with considerable money is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little means, for he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push vigorously.



900 Horses being driven into the Corral, Cypress Hills

say 160 acres of land, as payments are spread over ten years.

Besides the help required in the harvest fields there is a demand each season for strong, able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railroad construction.

The wages for female help in farmers' homes would vary from \$6 to \$10 a month. The experience of many farmers' wives has been that their servant girl is most likely, before many years pass, to get married to a neighbouring farmer and become mistress of her own home.

MARRIED MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN.

It is generally easy to find a situation for a married man without children, when husband and wife are both willing to engage in work; the husband as farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the housekeeping.

It is not so easy to find a situation for a married man with two or more children, as at present few farmers have a second house on the farm to accommodate such a family, and the farmhouse is not large enough to accommodate two families.

YOUNG MEN WITH \$250 OR LESS.

It is better to work for wages a year until one learns the value of things as well as the methods of farming. In all probability, before the end of the first year, there would be an opportunity to purchase a quarter section of land, by making a small cash

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to the eight pages of Sectional Land District Maps of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These maps will be found exceedingly valuable on account of their completeness of detail, showing the lines of railway already constructed, as well as those under construction, and others that are projected. All railway stations are shown; the town at which the land office is located appears in capital letters. The following is an index key:

EDMONTON	PRINCE ALBERT
PAGES 24-25	PAGES 28-29
RED DEER	BATTLEFORD
CALGARY	HUMBOLDT
PAGES 20-21	PAGES 16-17
LETHBRIDGE	ALAMEDA
WINNIPEG	YORKTON
BRANDON	
UNITED STATES	

107°

106°

105°

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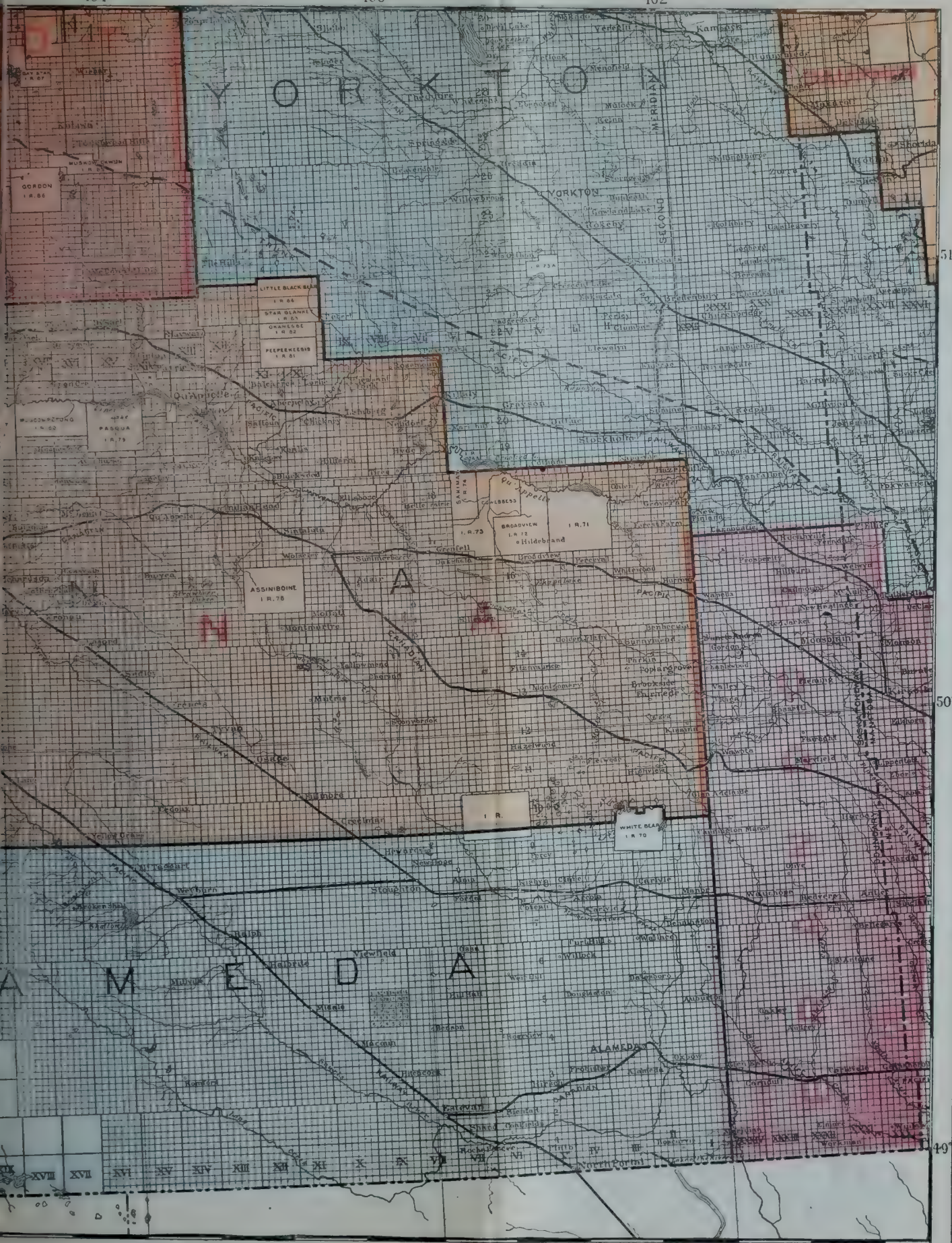
49



107°

106°

105°



It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place some money in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural labourer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time; and the farmer who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The farmer may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural labourer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point. The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting"—for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for the winter; and, if he means to do this, he will find it a great advantage in the spring to have been early on the spot.

COST OF TOOLS AND LIVE STOCK.

The following estimate (outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously:

1 team of horses	\$ 250.00
1 set harness	32.00
1 wagon	75.00
1 sleigh	25.00
1 plow	28.00
1 set harrows	20.00
1 disc harrow	25.00
1 seeder	85.00
1 roller	10.00
1 mower and rake	95.00
1 reaper and binder	155.00
Other implements and tools	50.00
Total	\$ 600.00

Agricultural implements are worth the following prices:

14-inch stubble plow	\$ 16.00
16 " " "	18.00
Breaking plows	18.00
Brush plows with two points	25.00
3-section harrow	13.00
Farm wagons	67.50
Road wagons	60.00
Mowing machine	50.00
Harvester	\$135.00 to 155.00

The purchaser should have as many of these as may be within his means of purchasing, feeding, and attending.

He might start with:

4 good cows at \$40	\$ 160.00
4 good pigs at \$15	60.00
4 good sheep at \$5	20.00
Poultry	10.00
Total	\$ 250.00



Parlor in a farmer's home near Roland, Man.

WHAT TO BRING.

Many of the household necessities which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances for special reasons, which the colonists will consider.

WOMAN'S HELP NEEDED.

Canada is a man's country, from the fact that all new countries first attract men, because the labor required for early settlement calls for that of man rather than that of woman. In Manitoba there are 21,717, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta 57,851 more males than females. There is an increasing demand for woman's help, and especially for servant girls. The farther west you travel the greater the scarcity, and with the demand the compensation is increased.

INTRINSIC LAND VALUE IN WESTERN CANADA.

The intrinsic value of land depends on the quantity and value of the crops it is capable of producing. One man paid for his farm, and at the end of five years had over \$4,000 in the bank, besides having money out at interest; another in fifteen years had cleared \$9,200 besides paying for his farm.

As an illustration of what may be done in Western Canada, an American settler purchased 480 acres for \$2,200; he built a house and a barn on stone foundations, bought some good stock, and went to work. Three years afterward he was offered \$12,000 cash for his place just as it stood, and declined the offer, saying, "I came here to make a home for my boys, and if I had the money in hand to-day, I know of no place in the world where I could invest it better."

WINTER WHEAT

It has Proved to be a Success in Western Canada.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the crop-returns in the Canadian West during the past few years is the manner in which winter wheat has increased and multiplied in acreage and total production. In Alberta, in 1903, 3,440 acres produced 82,418 bushels; in 1904, 8,296 acres grew 152,125 bushels; in 1905, the acreage had increased to 32,174 and the crop reached 689,019 bushels. No official figures have been received from Manitoba or Saskatchewan, but unofficial reports show that from Swan River valley (near the 100th meridian) to the foothills, and from Edmonton in Alberta and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan to the international boundary, winter wheat is, in many sections, accounted a safe and sure annual crop.

THE POINTS THAT FAVOR "ALBERTA RED."

Winter wheat is sown in August, grows to a height of six to eight inches in the fall, comes through the winter without heaving or injury in any form, and even with the little snowfall that prevails, escapes the "thaw and freeze" period. It is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climatic, soil, and other conditions make this portion of the Canadian West especially favourable to the growth of this cereal. An advantage of this crop is that it does not shell when over-ripe. This bridges a harvest difficulty when help is scarce. The harvest this year (1906) commenced in the first week in August, and the results have been quite encouraging.

MARVELOUS INCREASE IN ACREAGE SOON.

All through Southern Alberta, and particularly in what was formerly known as ranching lands, winter wheat appears to have taken a strong hold of the people, and around Lethbridge, Tabor, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and up to Calgary, the increase in acreage sown last year was quite

marked. Up to four years ago, where an important town now stands, the district was given over almost exclusively to ranching, and agriculture was not looked upon as a success by the ranchers and others who lived thereabouts. Then a party of agriculturists came in and viewed the land, and determined to locate. The first year they made a test of 45 acres in winter wheat, and so well did the returns come, that the following year 1,000 acres were broken and sown. The results were gratifying, and in the third year 8,000 acres were broken for winter wheat. The uniformly good crops last season had such a cheering effect upon the farmers of that district that some 25,000 acres around this place were broken last fall, and winter wheat sown, where four years back a test of 45 acres was made in what was looked upon as "Arid Land." And as with this place, so with all of the districts mentioned, and others not named.

WINTER WHEAT NOT CONFINED TO ANY LOCALITY.

North of Calgary winter wheat is beginning to be looked upon as a steady product, and even in the vicinity of Edmonton—which is the home of mixed farming—it is highly spoken of. The day before the inauguration of the Province of Alberta at Edmonton, on September 1, 1905, one of the sights that met the view of the Vice-Regal party on their way to the Provincial Capital, was a magnificent arch composed of the agricultural products of the district in and around Red Deer—half way between Calgary and Edmonton—and one of the features of the arch was a splendid display of "Alberta Red" winter wheat. At Didsbury, Olds, Lacombe, and Wetaskiwin winter wheat has also done well, and reports show returns of from 26 bushels and over to the acre during the last harvest.

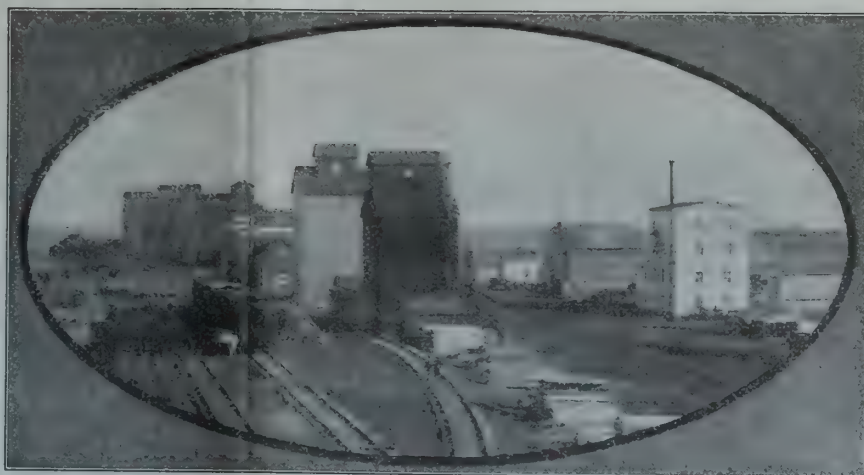
GROWING WINTER WHEAT HAS PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

The fact that level-headed business men have gone largely into the building of elevators and flour mills between the boundary and Red Deer, is a strong endorsement of their belief that the growing of winter wheat has absolutely passed the experimental stage, and may now be reckoned upon as a staple product. In addition to the mills at Calgary and at other points in Alberta, it is understood that large flour mills will be established at Vancouver, where flour will be manufactured in large quantities for export purposes. The principal market for winter wheat will be the Orient, and the opportunity for building up reciprocal trade with the East will be great. There is no reason why, eventually, as much business should not be done on the Pacific Coast as is done to-day at the Atlantic Ports, and when that time comes "Alberta Red" winter wheat will not be the smallest factor in contributing to its success.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

A Splendid Service which is Improving Day by Day.

As the new lines and branches of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and other projected railways gridiron the West, and bring the farthest parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan within easy range of first-class markets, the opportunities that offer for increased immigration and greater development can not be over-stated. Over 6,000 miles of working railways already spread over the western part of Canada, and with the work that is now progressing on the



Elevator Street, Rosthern, Sask.

Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and upon extensions of the Canadian Pacific, it is estimated that steel will be laid for an additional 5,000 miles before the end of 1906—a total of over 11,000 miles. In addition to that the fact that several branches of the Great Northern are now in contemplation, and that already several millions of dollars have been invested in the country by that company in construction, station grounds, right of way, etc., is proof positive that the great progress made in railway enterprise in the West up to the present is but the prelude of what it will be in the near future. The following data by provinces will be of interest:

RAILWAYS IN MANITOBA.

The more thickly settled portions of the Province have railways radiating in all directions, providing accommodation for marketing the produce. In many cases settlement has been so rapid that it has anticipated railway-building. The new districts of the Province—those lying in the northern and north-western sections—are being developed most rapidly, and railway communication in these parts is being provided as the construction of new railway lines becomes possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the proposed new transcontinental railway, will make the fourth line of railway in the Province. The Canadian Pacific is one of the other three lines—the main line of which passes directly east and west, with branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon and other points. The branches cover most of the southern portion of the Province, while others extend to the northwest, all of them opening up important districts. The Canadian Northern Railway system passes through the populous districts of the south, and by means of its northern line, which also has several branches, it will make connection with its line to the Pacific Ocean. An additional system, the Great Northern, from the south, is entering the Province, with Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie as immediate points of operation, the latter two branches being within measurable distance of completion.

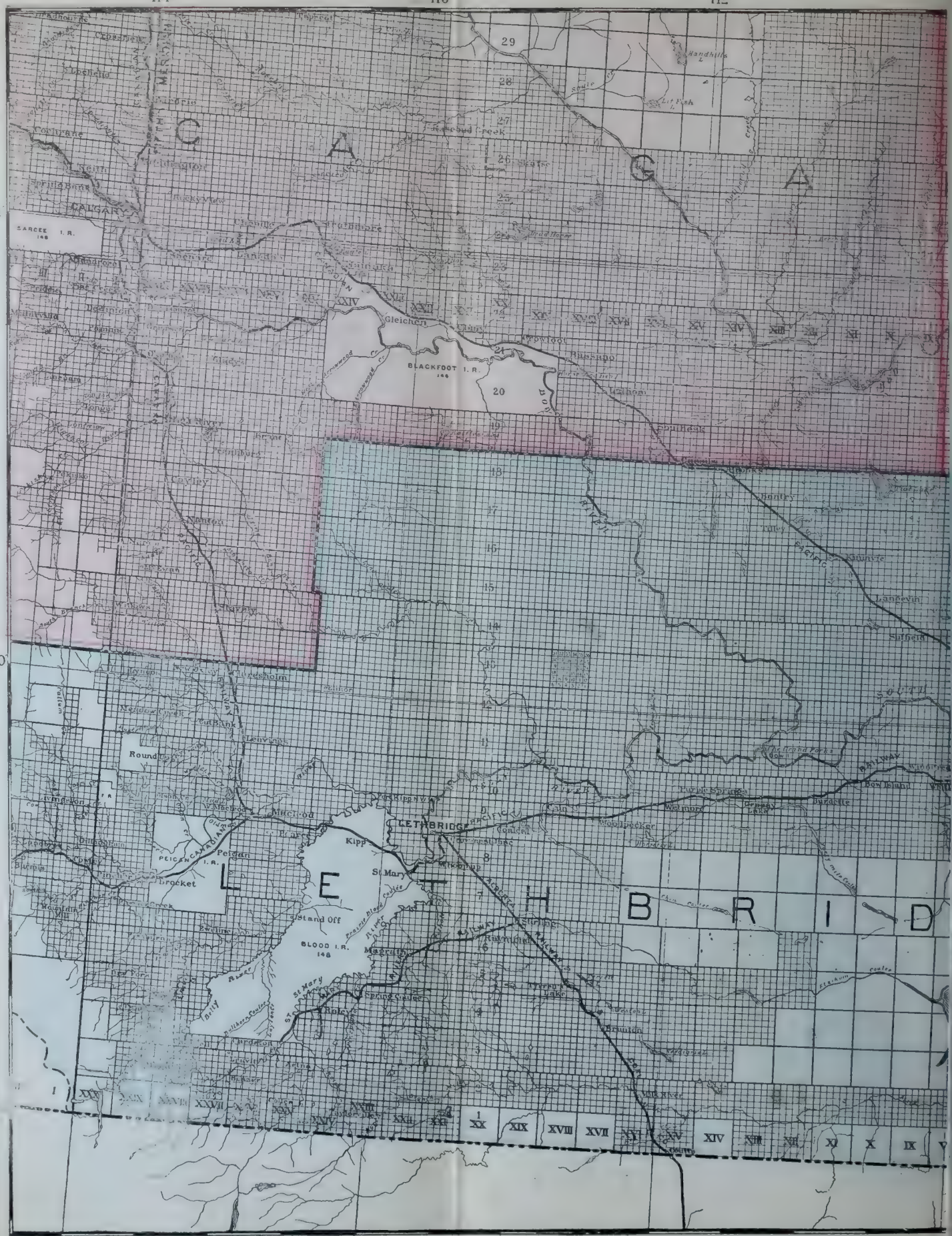
RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN.

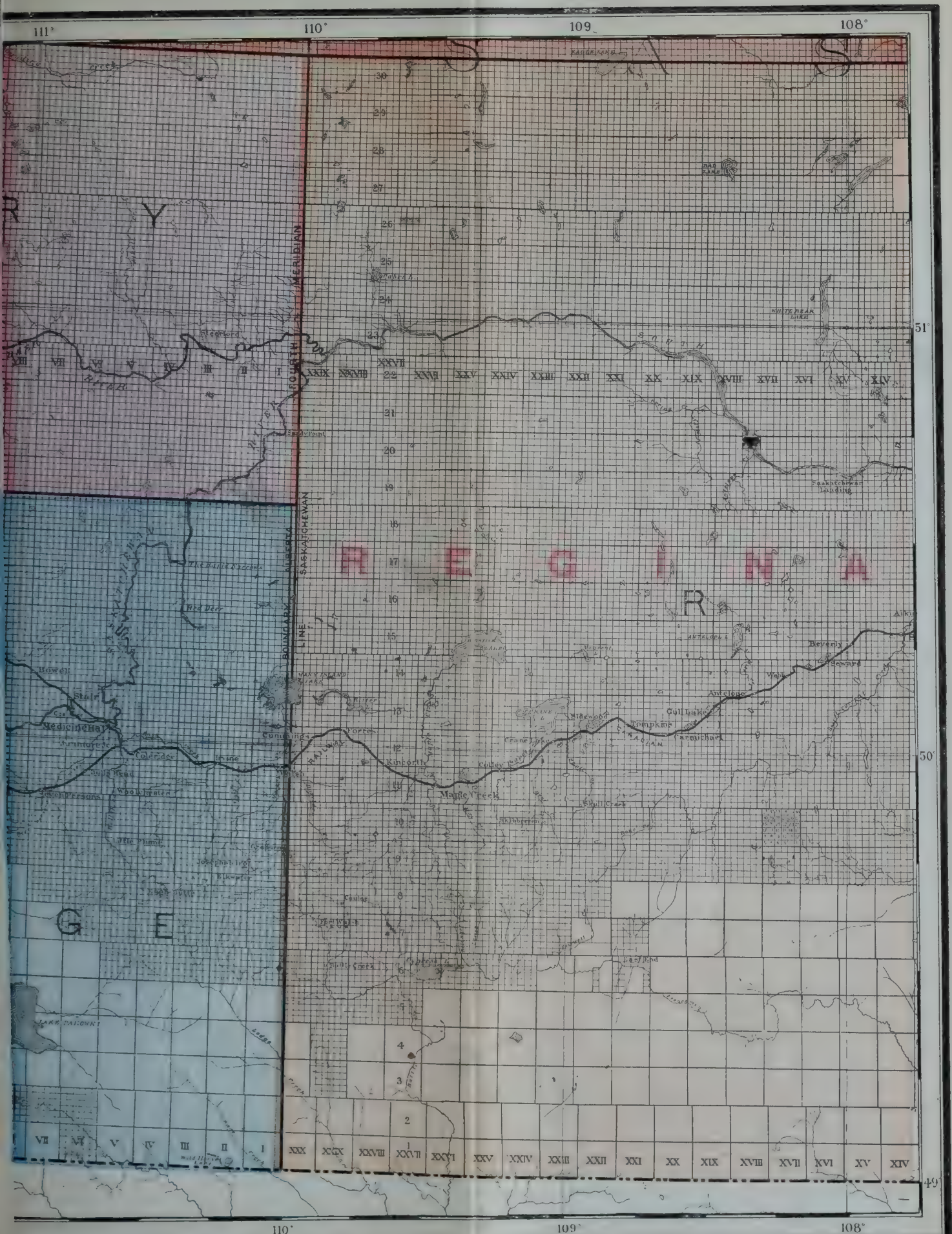
East and west of the Prince Albert Line of the Canadian Pacific, marked development has taken place within the past two or three years. The Canadian Northern railway enters the Northeastern part at Westgate, having a terminus at Prince Albert. The main line of the same road crosses the Canadian Pacific* north of Saskatoon, and is completed through to Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific on its way to the coast will pass one of the best agricultural districts of Western Canada. In addition to these the Canadian Pacific is constructing branches. There soon will be no part of this district more than twelve to

*The recent purchase of the Regina, Long Lake & Qu'Appelle Railway by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, with the improved conditions and better service that is bound to follow, will prove of great benefit to the residents of the districts through which the line passes.

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A Splendid Dairy Herd in Manitoba.

fifteen miles from a railway. Very much of the land along these lines is unsettled, but during the present year the trend of immigration has pointed in this direction. The Canadian Northern Railway affords splendid opportunities of reaching the Manitou Lake Cut Knife, Tramping Lake, Jackfish Lake, Battle River, Redberry Lake, and Vermillion districts. These may also be reached by the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific, which is now completed to within a few miles of the Saskatchewan boundary. It will cross the Prince Albert branch at Saskatoon. In these ways, all the lands in Central Saskatchewan will soon become accessible to settlement and market.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway extends east to west almost through the centre of the District, and branch lines of this road extend from Moose Jaw southeast, and from Regina to the north through the central portion. Another branch extends into the northeastern portion of the District from Manitoba, and present requirements in the way of transportation are thus well provided for.

During the past two years a large amount of railway construction has been carried on, and the southern portion of the Eastern District is well supplied. The Arcola line runs close to the Moose Mountains, passing through the well known Alameda country to Regina, its eastern terminus being Winnipeg. It also opens up a magnificent stretch of wheat-growing land south of Regina and Indian Head. Another projected line south of the main line is one from Moosomin, which will open up a large tract of land, suitable for mixed farming, north of the Moose Mountains. Another important branch is that proposed from Wolseley southeast, connecting with the Arcola branch, east of the Manitoba boundary. South of the Regina-Souris line is a branch extended from Napinka westward. From Stoughton to Weyburn an important branch is being constructed. In addition to these the Grand Trunk Pacific will build across the northeast corner of Southern Saskatchewan. A branch that will serve a good agricultural country is the projected extension of the Canadian Northern from Brandon to Regina.

Other extensions of the Canadian Northern into Southern Saskatchewan will give additional railway advantages. Districts that are now being settled in advance of the railway will welcome these extensions.

North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, there are a number of branch lines, both of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, under construction or now projected. These pass through districts that have been opened up within the past year or two. Those have been fortunate who have been able to secure lands by purchase or homestead right in the districts traversed by these roads. They are specially adapted to mixed farming and stock raising, as well as the raising of grain. This section will also be benefited by the construction of the Great Northern Railway in the near future.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs in a line almost due north from Calgary to Edmonton. Branches are under construction from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, with a view to reaching the splendid farming lands lying to the east of these towns. Already considerable settlement has gone on in anticipation of the early extension of these branches, which will connect with lines from the east. The Canadian Northern has reached Edmonton on its way north and west, passing through Battleford and up through the fertile belts tributary to Beaver Lake, Vermillion River, and Fort Saskatchewan. Other lines such

as the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon open up many new and important agricultural districts, besides giving shipping facilities to the large settlements that have already been made several miles from the existing railways. In fact, all through the country lying east and west of the Calgary & Edmonton line, a period of development is now under way that will equal anything that has taken place in any of the former history of the settlement of Western North America. The early construction of the Great Northern will further increase the railway facilities of this portion of the Canadian West.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

The cry is for more railways, and with their extension the transformation of the ranching district into an agricultural country will become complete. So far the railways are the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from east to west, the Calgary & Edmonton Railway from north to south, and, in addition, a branch of the former line runs through the southwestern portion from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat; and from Lethbridge the Great Falls & Canada Railway extends to the south as far as the Great Northern Railway in Montana. Legislation has been applied for and surveys are being made for the construction of the Great Northern Railway through Southern Alberta.

PRECIPITATION.

The following table gives for some years back the precipitation at four different points where there are meteorological observatories:

Year.	Calgary.	Lethbridge.	Medicine		Macleod.
	In.	In.	Hat.	In.	
1885	13.67	.....	8.65	.....	.....
1886	11.32	.....	6.72	.....	.....
1887	13.69	.....	9.89	.....	.....
1888	17.51	.....	14.67	.....	.....
1889	11.59	.....	7.96	.....	.....
1890	15.47	.....	9.13	.....	.....
1891	10.44	.....	13.15	.....	.....
1892	7.91	.....	12.24	.....	.....
1893	11.05	.....	14.60	.....	.....
1894	11.70	.....	13.14	.....	.....
1895	15.12	.....	14.13	.....	.....
1896	16.05	.....	18.18	12.73	.....
1897	20.57	.....	17.25	12.69	.....
1898	16.21	.....	15.90	13.59	.....
1899	26.15	.....	22.28	19.74	.....
1900	17.57	.....	22.05	10.08	.....
1901	22.31	.....	20.80	12.21	.....
1902	34.57	28.13	13.68	10.48	.....
1903	22.77	14.82	9.90	9.73	.....
1904	11.89	11.40	9.70	5.34	.....
1905	14.32	13.78	8.99	11.63	.....

Average precipitation for the last ten years in Southern Alberta ending 1905:—At:

Calgary.....	20.24
Lethbridge (four years only).....	17.03
Medicine Hat.....	15.87
Macleod.....	11.82

Average for the four points—16.24

The 1906 Crop Yield is Satisfactory.

It will mean upwards of \$100,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada.

The great difficulty of arriving at correct figures regarding the crop in Western Canada before the threshers' returns are in can only be understood by the close student of such affairs. There is the man who wishes to boom the country for the purpose of increasing the price of the lands which he holds, and he is joined by the man who may be interested in lowering the price of wheat by sending out reports of large yields. On the other hand, there is a tendency to depreciate the output, that high prices may be obtained. It is the desire of the Department of the Interior of Canada that as accurate information as possible should be published, and by striking a medium between these two factors, it is hoped that result may be secured. Where authorities are quoted, it is not with the thought that they may be considered absolutely accurate, but that the reader may intelligently decide for himself. The farmer of the West early in the harvesting period sent out the call for a vastly greater force of harvest labourers than ever before, and that would indicate a much larger acreage under crop, and probably a greater yield. On the 14th of August, The Toronto Globe says:

"All the way from the Provinces down by the sea to the western portions of old Ontario, men are responding freely to the annual call for labour in the ripening wheat fields, and thousands are pouring daily into the great plains to aid the farmer in getting in his crop. Generally speaking, the assistance is needed chiefly in Manitoba, which, it must be remembered, still raises two-thirds of the total crop, and where there is less opportunity than in Saskatchewan of utilizing the help of the new settler who is not yet ready to market his wheat. The outside help does not, as a rule, go west of Moose Jaw, the amount of wheat raised in Alberta being inconsiderable in comparison with that of the Provinces farther east. The earliness of the harvest in many parts of the west is aiding in the solution of the labor problem by lengthening the period over which the work is spread.

"As to the amount of the year's crop, widely differing estimates are still being made. Mr. Roblin, who some weeks ago announced there would be a hundred million bushels for export, is said to have increased his figures to one hundred and twenty-five millions. The total wheat crop of last year was about 83,000,000, to which Manitoba contributed 55,000,000 and Saskatchewan 26,000,000. The Saskatchewan Government estimates a crop for 1906 of 31,000,000 bushels, a substantial increase over that of last year. Should Manitoba show a similar increase, 20 per cent of the total crop would reach between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels; but not, of course, all for export. It is probable this figure will be approximated, though to obtain a twenty per cent increase for all Manitoba the yield must be heavier this year than last, for the increase in acreage is on a slighter scale than in Saskatchewan. There are reports of heavy yields in some districts, but at other points the crop will fall as low as fifteen or eighteen bushels per acre, so that it would not be reasonable to expect the average production to be much, if at all, ahead of that of last year.

"If, however, extravagant predictions regarding the crop may not be justified, the substantial fact remains that over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in the West in this year, 1906, an increase of at least 10,000,000 bushels over last year. This will allow an export of between seventy and eighty millions, the cash receipts for which will stimulate industry and increase comfort and prosperity from end to end of the broad Dominion."

THE PRAIRIES OF WESTERN CANADA.

On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cleared away; thus the area under cultivation increases very rapidly. The settler with a gang-plough and two yoke of oxen can break up a quarter-section (160 acres) during five spring and summer months. He does this simply by turning a very thin sod with the plough, then backsetting and harrowing. This operation costs between \$3.50 and \$4.00 per acre, but sometimes a rougher and quicker system of breaking land is followed. The soil is an exceedingly rich black mould, of varying depth, with clay beneath, which holds the moisture.

Most of this western country, especially the southern portion, is rolling, treeless prairie. These prairies are covered with coarse, rich, grass growing in tufts, with shrubs and small trees scattered grove-like here and there over their surface, thus giving many portions a park-like appearance. In the northern sections and in the river valleys there are vast regions that are heavily wooded. Some of the lakes and rivers in all districts are skirted with a growth of timber that is very useful to the settlers for fuel. Along the slope of the Rocky Mountains, also, this wooded condition exists. The land in the southwestern portion has in the past been looked upon as most suitable for grazing, but under irrigation, now being introduced on a large scale, develops wonderful fertility. The growing of winter (or fall) wheat is meeting with considerable success.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The immense crops of the West must be stored up for gradual shipment to Europe. There are at present 1,018 elevators west of Lake Superior, with a total capacity of 28,768,030 bushels, representing an investment of close upon \$55,000,000. To the east are others with a capacity of another 18,500,000 bushels, while several more are being built at Montreal and other places. The largest is the Canadian Northern tile tank elevator at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. It holds 6,500,000 bushels.

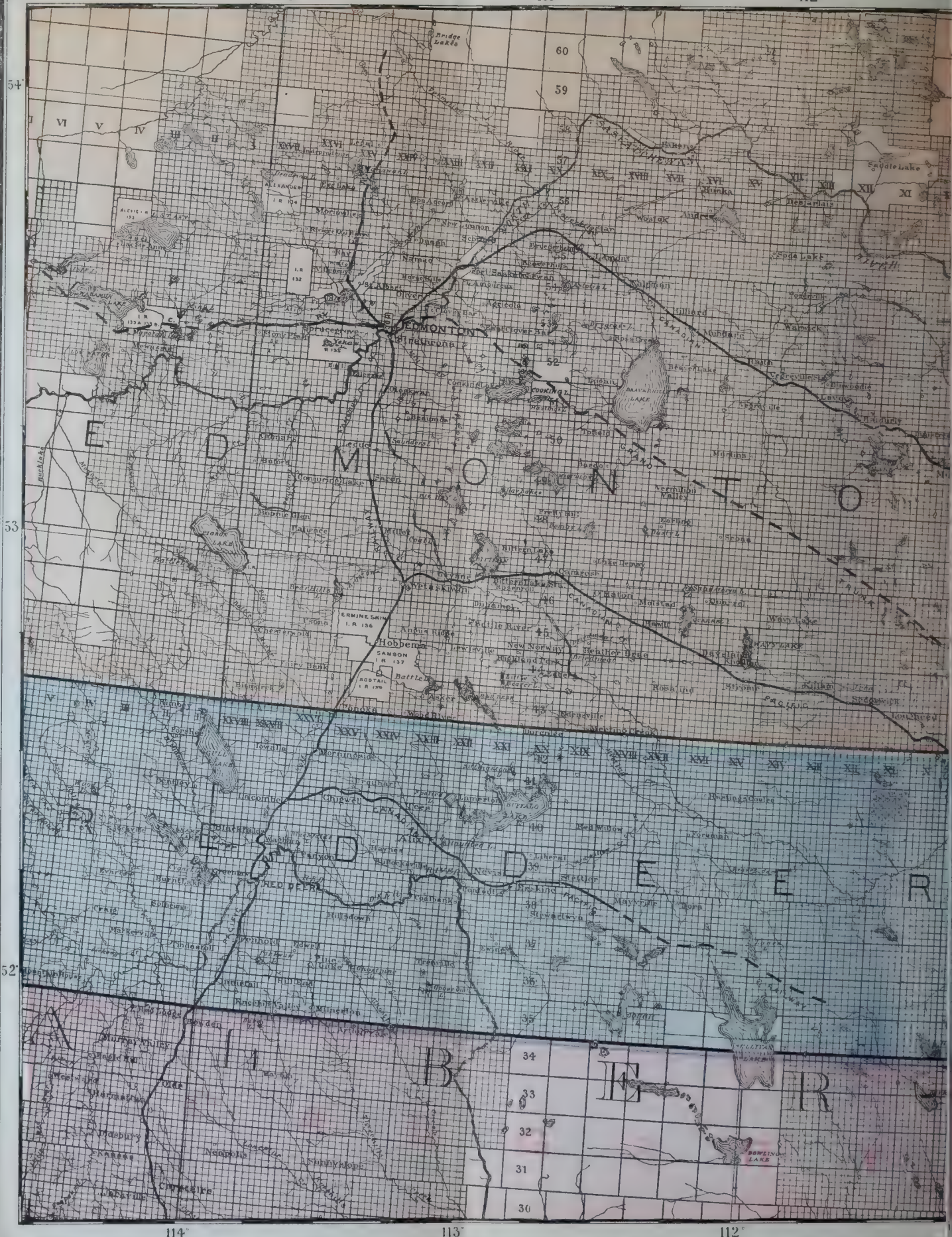
RESULTS FOR THE FARMER.

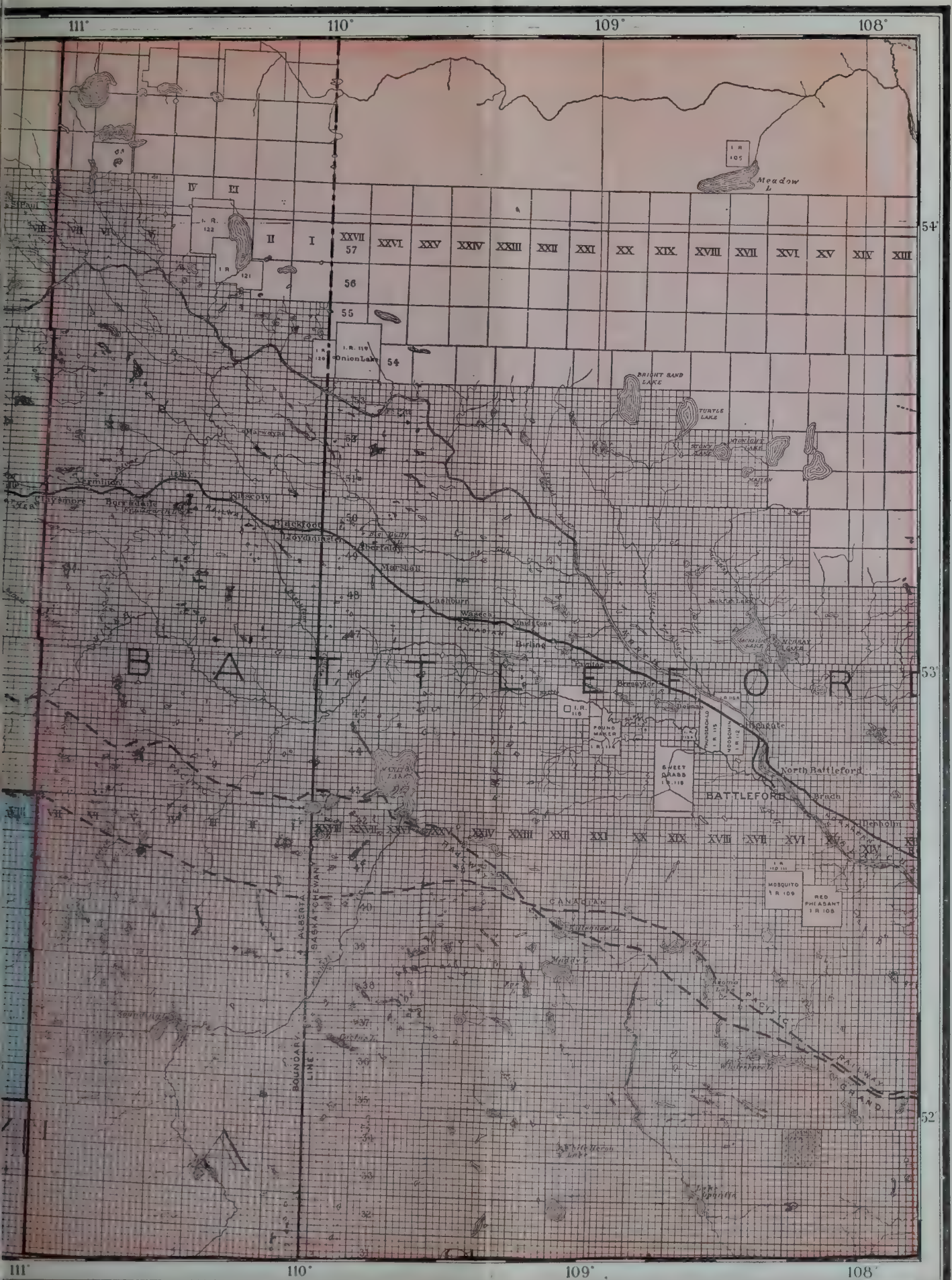
The average yield of wheat in the West during fourteen years has been 20 bushels per acre, the highest yearly average being nearly 28 bushels. In individual cases as high as 40 and 45 bushels per acre have been recorded. At the Government Experimental Farms, where more labor is expended on the land, the yield is much larger. The quality of the western wheat must also be taken into account. Tests made recently by three London bakers showed that this wheat has about 10 per cent more albuminoids than the best European brands; and that 100 pounds of Canadian flour make more bread of excellent quality than the same weight of any other flour imported into Great Britain.

To grow a bushel of wheat costs the western farmer about 35 cents. All he sells it for above this is clear gain. The average price, for a number of years, has been 68 cents, though it has varied in 25 years from 45 cents to \$1.25 a bushel.

THE LURE OF THE WEST.

Realizing that lifting sheaves was easier work than lifting trunks, 14 employees in the Union Station baggage-room quit work yesterday, and joined the excursionists to the western harvest fields. They gave very little notice, with the result that the work in the baggage-rooms was badly handicapped yesterday. In fact, the harvesters were the chief sufferers themselves. The handling of the baggage of over 4,000 men would have been no small task any day. At first an effort was made to check all the baggage belonging to the farm hands, but before long the checking of hand baggage had to be given up, and the packages left with the passengers. This resulted in even more serious crowding of the cars, which were jammed full of human freight. So far the railways have been unable to replace the new harvest hands.





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

It is hoped that the accompanying maps, as well as the information herewith given, will prove valuable to the prospective settler as well as to the person who wishes to secure a home at low cost and in a country that is now long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yield of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended so generally to the people of Europe and the United States to make their homes in Western Canada has been most warmly accepted and as a result during the past year nearly 200,000 people have taken advantage of it. These followed about 150,000 during the previous year, and for the past six or seven years the number has been increasing. They are all satisfied, they are doing well and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—they are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, the soil, and other conditions necessary to assure prosperity are there—all that is necessary to do is to apply such resources as you may be possessed of.

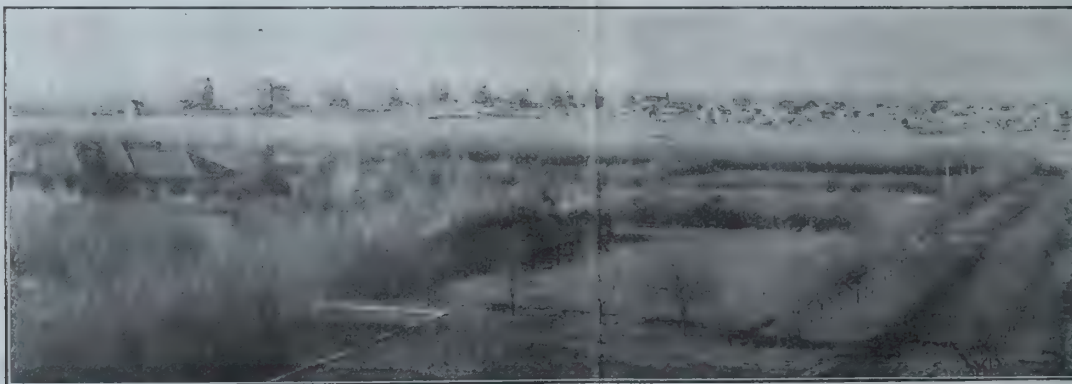
Pamphlets have been issued by the Department of the Interior which give the fullest information, accurate in detail, and owing to the number of questions that are being asked daily it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate and which will convey the information commonly asked for.

Copies of literature, fully describing Western Canada, its resources, etc., will be mailed on application to any of the agents whose names appear elsewhere or to

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the Provinces and Districts known as Northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Town of Indian Head showing Elevators and Wheat Farms in the Distance.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. Except in Northern Ontario, the land is prairie and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-twelfth of that of the great Republic, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Canadian Government realizes that Canada will be one of the greatest countries of the world when these lands are brought under cultivation, as it has proven that they are more productive for stock and grain than any in America. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure good prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed to the extent of \$2 to \$2.50 per annum. The only other taxes levied are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

5. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. The public school system is established all through the

country. There are schools in all the organized school districts. These districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

6. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock-raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

7. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government Lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. Necessarily the settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but to avoid inconveniences or trouble, which, for one cause or another may arise, it is always advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

8. Where can he get material for a house and sheds, and about what would it cost him? What does he do for fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback to the settler as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section of land deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent in the locality obtain a permit to cut on

Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt.
2. 400 roofing poles.

3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.

4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood or firewood.

The settler having all these free of charge, he has only the expense of the cutting

and hauling them to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts of Western Canada are within easy reach of firewood, while the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favored, especially along the various streams and from some of which they get all the coal they require, very frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of the scarcity of fuel.

9. In what way can I secure land in Western Canada?

ANSWER. See "Homestead Regulations" elsewhere.

10. Is it timber or prairie lands?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent timber.

11. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. No; 160 acres is all that you can get by homesteading.

12. What is the entry fee?

ANSWER. \$10.00.

13. Is there any further money consideration?

ANSWER. No.

14. Can a man take up a quarter-section for himself and another for a friend to come in afterwards? Can a man living there take up a quarter-section for others coming in, or must they arrange it themselves?

ANSWER. Entry must now be made in person.

15. How far from railroad will I have to go to take up a homestead?

ANSWER. This also varies with the location.

16. Can a woman take up a homestead?

ANSWER. If she is a widow with minor dependent children of her own she can; otherwise she can not.

17. After making an entry on homestead, will I have to move on at once?

ANSWER. No; you have six months in which to perfect your entry.



A Comfortable Home in Western Canada

18. Where can a settler sell what he raises; Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. Adjoining the grain-growing areas are the world-famed mining provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. It is a well-known fact that mining communities furnish the best possible markets for all classes of goods. The population of the mining districts is to a great extent dependent upon the outside world for every necessity of life. As a rule a mining population is a generous consumer and "good pay." Scores of buyers are scouring the country in quest of every kind of farm products, thus creating a lively competition, and guaranteeing the highest market prices for everything. There is an unlimited demand for the grains grown in Western Canada by the numerous and extensive flour and oatmeal mills, and breweries. All the surplus grain grown finds its way to the common markets of Europe. The meats are bought on the hoof, at the home of the farmer or rancher.

19. How is it for stock-raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is placed upon the market without having been fed on an ounce of grain.

20. If a man has two or more sons who have homesteaded, is each of them required to live on his claim?

ANSWER. No, they can all live with their father if he lives in the vicinity as long as they perform the duties of cultivation on their land.

21. If a man takes his family there before he selects a homestead, can he get temporary accommodation for them?

ANSWER. In a great many places the Government maintains an Immigration Hall, and gives free temporary accommodations for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions.

22. What sort of chance for employment is there when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. As there are different kinds of industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour-mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter, it is always an easy matter for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for a man to get employment are good, as a large percentage of the settlers going in and those already settled there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, who are not able or do not know how to work, will always find great difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Western Canada.

23. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. This question is fully answered under chapter "Who will Succeed."

24. If a man takes up a quarter-section to ranch on, is he obliged to break up land the same as if he were going farming?

ANSWER. No; not if he is the owner of twenty head of cattle.

25. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing until the first of May.

26. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is about 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

27. Is the climate as agreeable and pleasant as described in the pamphlets?

ANSWER. There is no doubt of that, and if you will read in a careful manner the experiences of settlers and others, you will see that the statements made by the Government and its representatives are fully corroborated.

28. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. In the portion of the Provinces nearest the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not quite as heavy as farther east and in Manitoba, but the Chinook winds in the west have a tempering influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the east, which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain, is rendered by these Chinook winds. The absence of the usual snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. So you will see nature has provided for every mile of the country, and as a matter of choice there is really very little, with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

29. Then as to summer climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October.

30. Is the country healthful?

ANSWER. Very. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints. Invalids are frequently sent there for the sake of the dry and bracing air.

31. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

32. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

33. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. There is always to be found sufficient wild hay meadow, on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Should there be any trouble in getting this, the experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. A species of grass known as Brome Grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and the nutritiousness is fully greater than that of timothy.

34. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach that country?

ANSWER. If you have made a sufficient study of the matter before you start, you will need very little further advice or assistance, but go immediately to the place decided upon, and you will succeed. If you have not, you had better put yourself in communication with the Canadian Government Agents, whose names appear elsewhere. At Winnipeg, you will find maps showing vacant lands, also lands for sale, lists of farmers who wish to employ male and female help; and comfortable quarters for temporary shelter until you may have decided in which district you had better make your home. This decided, you will be given the services of a competent guide, who will assist in locating you.

35. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. From United States points you will find it to your advantage to write or call upon an authorized agent of the Government.

36. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. Yes, this can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. This official is always in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive about \$20 per month with board and lodging; engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

37. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to become acquainted with Canadian agriculture before starting life on my own account?

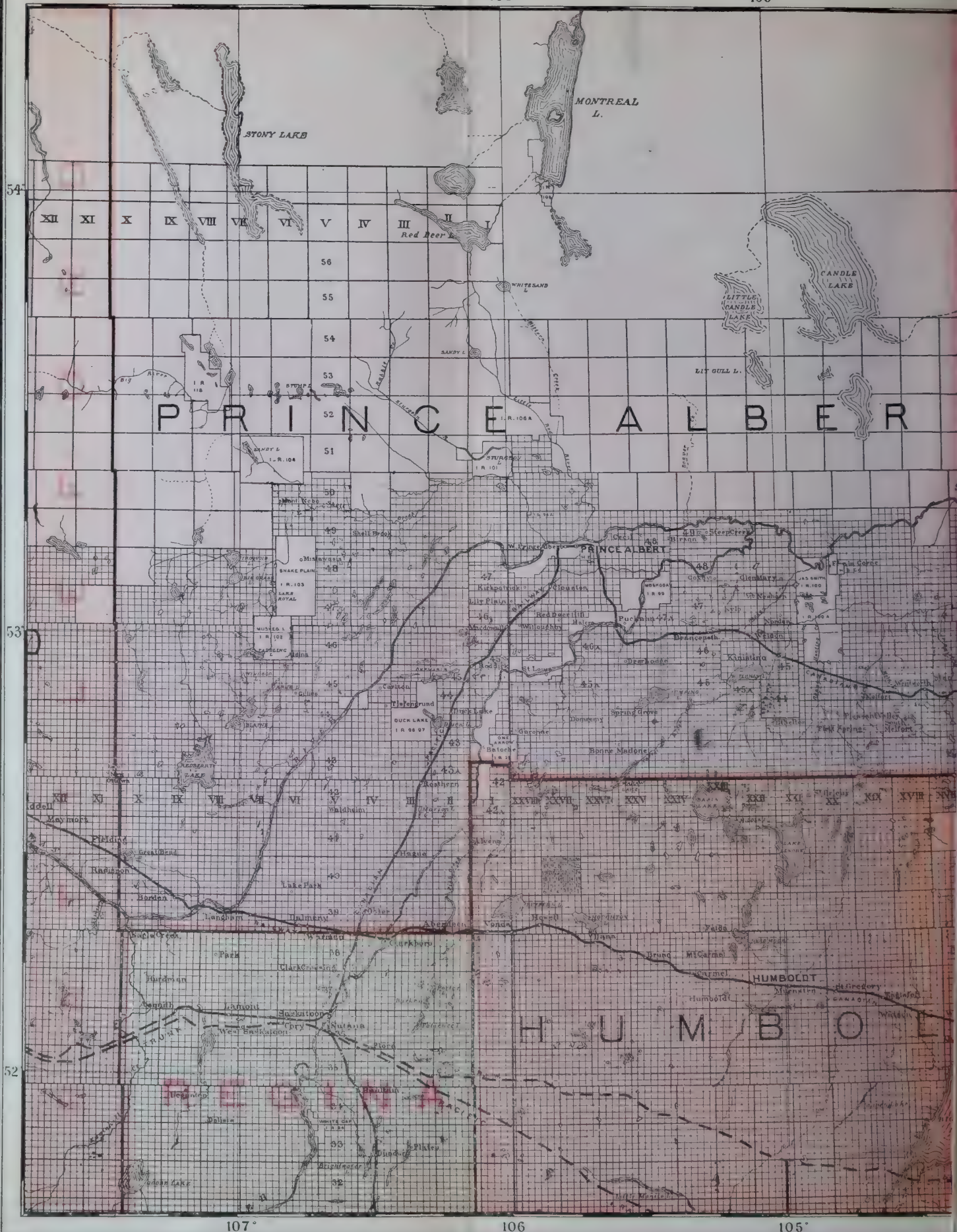
ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from \$8 to \$10 per month for their services, including board and lodging, will also be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are altogether dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the practical knowledge necessary of the conditions under which agriculture is carried on in Canada will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and entering upon farm life on your own account.

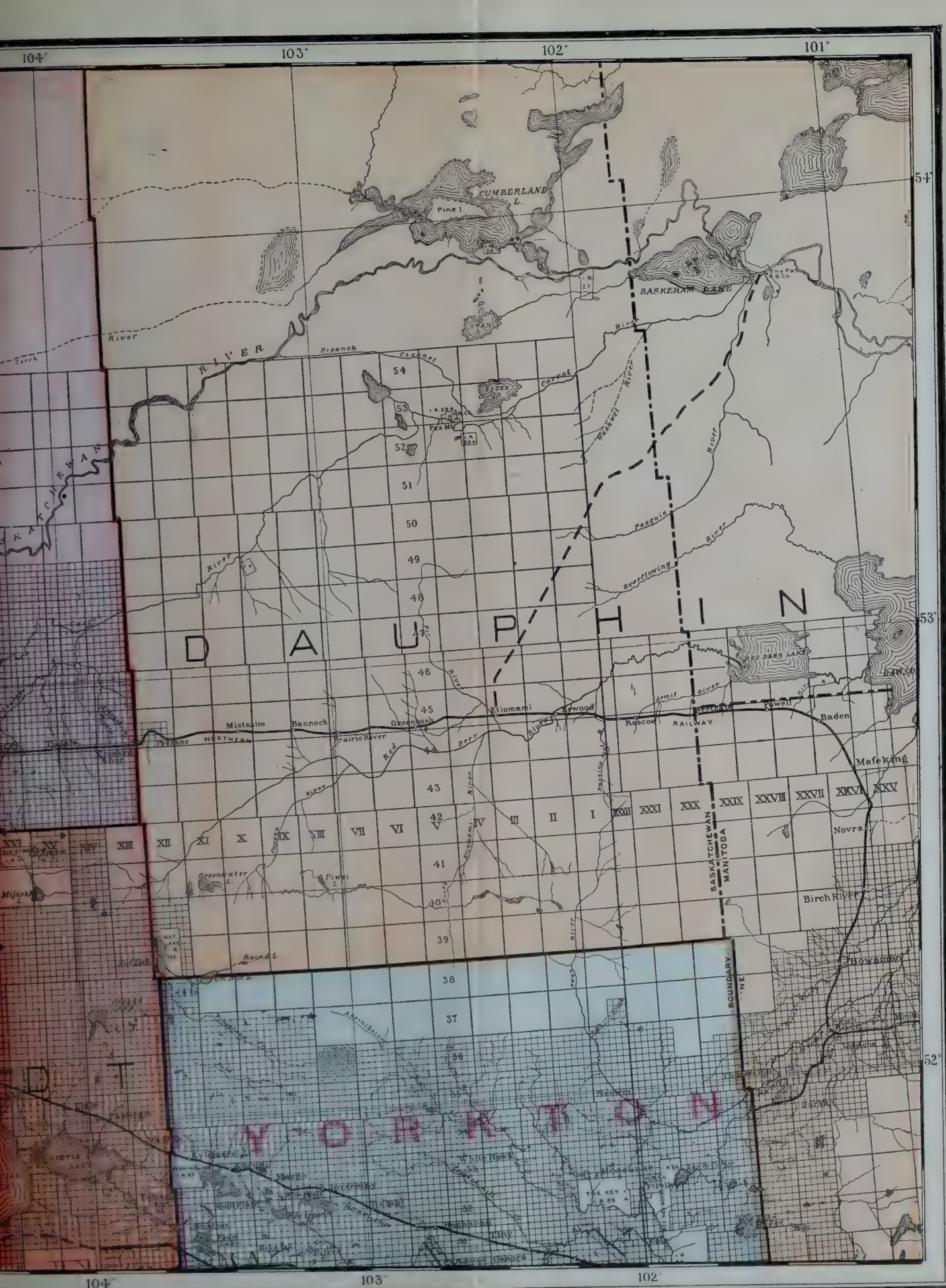
38. Should I pay a fee to any booking agent for finding me a place in Canada, or will I have to pay a farmer for teaching me agriculture?

107°

106°

105°





ANSWER. No; neither one nor the other. The Department strongly advises that no arrangement be made of this character. The ordinary farm pupil business is not to be recommended.

39. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. From St. Paul to Greta, Emerson, or Portal low rates exist, and on securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railways may be had for both passengers and freight. At Lethbridge, and boundary points in the West, the low-rate certificates take effect. And also at the Soo, Windsor, and other boundary points in the East, the same low rates are effective, when a Government certificate is presented.

40. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian Railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

41. Can fruit be raised in Western Canada, and if so, state the different varieties?

ANSWER. Yes, the small fruits grow wild. Among the varieties cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, melons, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit-growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

42. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kind are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, etc.

43. What sort of people are settled there so far, and do they speak English?

ANSWER. The settlers already there comprise Canadians, English Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans, (who are still going in in large numbers) with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. The English language is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

44. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is most unusual and altogether unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

45. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. A foreigner may enter land for a free homestead, but he must become naturalized before he can obtain a patent for it. Meanwhile he can hold possession of the land, live upon it and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him as to the details of completing his naturalization.

46. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money, however, is taken almost everywhere in Western Canada at its face value.

47. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario and to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

48. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

49. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization when he gets his final papers on his homestead.

50. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving into Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

51. Is the Peace River country open to settlement?

ANSWER. No; the townships there have not yet been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

52. Can I get a map or list of all the lands now vacant and open to entry as homesteads?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and then on reaching Western Canada he should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free of charge, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands.

It is well for settlers going in via Winnipeg to stop off there and call at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration for advice. Up-to-date information as to vacant homesteads, employment, etc., is always to be had at that office.

53. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Land Act.

54. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter; but rather bad during exceptionally wet summer. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

55. What fruits are grown?

ANSWER. See answer to question 41.

56. How far does settlement extend from Edmonton?

ANSWER. Nearly 100 miles to the northwest and as far as Athabasca Landing on the north, about 100 miles. There are also farming settlements on the Peace River 400 miles north of Edmonton.

57. Is land open prairie, or bush?

ANSWER. In immediate neighbourhood of Edmonton and throughout most of the district, the land is partially wooded. Becomes more open to the east at a distance of about 40 miles.

58. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.

59. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Prices of groceries are about as follows:—Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of the market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon, 12½ to 18c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woolen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to heavy freight charges.

CENSUS FIGURES

Which show the remarkable growth of Cities and Towns in Western Canada.

MANITOBA

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Morden.....	1522	1438	Winnipeg.....	42,340	90,216
Manitou.....	617	716	Souris.....	838	1413
Carman.....	1439	1530	Plum Coulee.....	394	490
Minnedosa.....	1052	1300	Morris.....	465	513
Gladstone.....	731	828	Carberry.....	1023	1111
Neepawa.....	1418	1895	Rapid City.....	529	738
Stonewall.....	589	1074	Boissevain.....	898	912
Killarney.....	585	1117	Virde.....	901	1471
Pilot Mound.....	446	589	Melita.....	485	784
Dauphin.....	1135	1671	Selkirk.....	2188	2662
St. Boniface.....	2019	5120	Emerson.....	840	920
Portage La Prairie	3901	4985			

SASKATCHEWAN

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Saskatoon.....	113	3031	Regina.....	2249	6217
Indian Head.....	768	1545	Arcole.....	129	652
Oxbow.....	230	530	Whitewood.....	359	501
Davidson.....	0	520	Moose Jaw.....	1558	6250
Carnduff.....	190	491	Wolseley.....	409	835
Wapella.....	397	459	Qu' Appelle.....	434	778
Alameda.....	104	333			

ALBERTA

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Calgary.....	4091	11,937	Macleod.....	796	1144
Edmonton.....	2626	11,534	Lacombe.....	499	1015
Strathcona.....	1550	2927	Cardston.....	639	1002
Lethbridge.....	2072	2325	Ft. Saskatchewan	306	586
Stallord.....		623	Leduc.....	112	391
Wetaskiwin.....	550	1648	Ponoka.....	151	473
Red Deer.....	323	1420			

The recent census gives the population of Manitoba as 360,000; Saskatchewan*, 240,000; Alberta, 185,000. The total of these three provinces in 1901 was 419,512; the total in 1906 is 785,000, an increase in five years of 385,488.

*At present returns have not been received from some sixty enumerators in Saskatchewan, but basing the returns on those already made, the total figures will be 240,000. It is quite possible that the figures yet to come will bring the total up to 250,000, as the heaviest rush of settlers has been into the northern-central portion of the province, where the sixty enumerators have not yet been heard from.

Write to any Canadian Government Agent for full particulars, how to get railway rates, and where to get a Free Homestead.

The following tables give some interesting crop details for several years, and will prove valuable for reference:

GRAIN HARVEST IN MANITOBA.

	SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1902.....	2,039,940	53,077,267	26.0	725,060	34,478,160	47.5	329,790	11,848,422	35.9	41,200	564,440	13.7
1903.....	2,442,873	40,116,878	16.42	855,431	33,035,774	38.62	326,537	8,707,252	26.66	55,900	586,950	10.50
1904.....	2,412,235	39,162,458	16.52	943,574	36,289,279	38.80	361,004	11,177,970	30.54	35,428	461,106	13.10
1905.....	2,643,588	55,761,410	21.07	1,031,239	45,484,025	42.06	432,298	14,064,025	31.02	24,770	326,944	13.02
1906.....	3,141,537	58,689,203	19.0	1,155,961	46,238,440	40.0	474,242	74,227,260	30.0	18,790	.....	.....

GRAIN CROPS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1901.....	469,953	11,956,069	25.41	123,251	5,517,866	44.76	11,267	354,703	31.48	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	580,860	13,110,330	22.57	193,200	6,975,796	30.93	14,275	298,632	20.91	16,694	153,709	9.80
1903.....	777,822	15,121,015	19.44	280,096	9,164,007	32.71	27,679	665,593	24.94	31,644	285,697	9.02
1904.....	910,259	15,944,730	17.51	346,530	10,756,350	31.04	24,650	598,336	24.27	15,917	166,434	10.45
1905.....	1,130,084	26,107,286	23.09	449,936	19,213,055	42.70	32,946	893,396	27.11	25,315	398,399	15.73
1906.....	1,336,869	29,296,278	22.0	545,243	21,669,320	40.0	41,473	1,238,190	30.0	30,582	447,500	14.60

GRAIN CROPS IN ALBERTA.

	SPRING WHEAT			WINTER (or FALL) WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1901.....	34,890	857,714	24.58	.....	.....	.....	104,533	4,253,284	40.68	13,483	442,381	32.81
1902.....	45,064	850,122	18.36	.....	.....	.....	118,997	3,776,976	31.74	22,201	473,108	21.31
1903.....	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	3,440	82,418	23.95	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	42,219	1,077,274	25.51
1904.....	47,411	786,075	16.58	8,296	152,125	18.33	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	61,549	1,608,241	26.12
1905.....	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	32,174	689,019	21.41	242,801	9,514,180	39.18	64,830	1,773,914	27.36
1906.....	97,760	2,203,867	22.54	43,661	634,793	14.53	322,923	12,785,257	39.59	75,678	2,141,802	28.30

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT INDIAN HEAD FOR SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

SPRING WHEAT.

Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.
Red Fife.....	Averages between 45 in. and 55 in.	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62½ lbs. for 7 yrs. for 8 yrs.
Preston... 4 days earlier than Red Fife	.....	43 bu. 34 lbs.	.....

OATS—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Abundance.....	Between 45 in. and 55 in.	93 bu. 11 lbs.	38½ lbs.
Golden Beauty.....	.....	87 bu. 22 lbs.	40 lbs.
Banner.....	.....	88 bu. 27 lbs.	39½ lbs.

BARLEY—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mensury.....	Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	58 bu. 30 lbs.	49½ lbs.
Remin's Improved.....	.....	58 bu. 28 lbs.	52 lbs.
Trooper.....	.....	57 bu. 4 lbs.	52 lbs.

POTATOES.

American Wonder.....	Average for 8 years	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white.
Carmen No. 1.....	.....	392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white.
Burnaby Seedling.....	Average for 7 years	365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink.

Immigration Returns Show Satisfactory Results.

The total immigration for the year which closed on June 30, 1906, was 189,065, as against 146,266 last year, an increase of 42,798, or 30 per cent. The increases in the three main streams—British, American, and Continental European—are all heavy, but the greatest are in the two former. The exact strength of the three main streams is summarized as follows:

	1904-5	1905-6	Increase
British.....	65,359	86,796	21,437
Continental Europe.....	37,364	44,472	7,108
United States.....	43,543	57,796	14,253
Total.....	146,266	189,064	42,798

The continued increase in the volume of immigration is good news for Canada generally, and especially for Western Canada, where so many important conditions depend upon its continuance.

Winter Wheat Crop.

The following winter wheat crop table is summarized from Bulletin No. 2, issued by the Agricultural Department of Alberta, and is based upon reports received up to July 10, 1906:

DISTRICT	WINTER (or FALL) WHEAT		
	Acreage	Estimated Yield	Average
No. 1. Carlston.....	12,100	133,826	11.06
No. 2. Claresholm.....	15,592	228,111	14.63
No. 3. Lethbridge.....	4,927	66,268	13.45
No. 4. De Winton.....	6,913	117,345	16.83
No. 5. Cochrane to Gleichen.....	1,060	22,747	21.46
No. 6. Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7. Carstairs to Olds.....	1,687	36,220	21.47
No. 8. Bowden and Quinsail.....	152	3,563	23.44
No. 9. Red Deer.....	259	5,731	22.13
No. 10. Lacombe.....	198	4,610	23.28
No. 11. Ponoka.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 12. Wetaskiwin.....	.....	5,299	23.34
No. 13. Vermillion.....	227	2,944	21.93
No. 14. Fort Saskatchewan to Strathcona.....	140	8,129	20.02
No. 15. St. Albert and Stony Plain.....	406	.....	.....
No. 16. Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....

The note of the Deputy Minister of Alberta which accompanies the report says: "In nearly all cases where winter wheat was sown late the crop was either partially or wholly winter-killed, and although a much larger area has been sown, it is probable that the total yield will not surpass that of last year."

Temperature in Western Canada.

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures at various points in the Canadian Northwest, taken from the official reports of the last ten years.

STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE.		
	Summer	Winter	Year
In the Northwest--	deg.	deg.	deg.
Battleford.....	62.3	1.3	32.9
Banff.....	54.6	17.0	34.6
Calgary.....	65.0	3.3	35.7
Edmonton.....	58.8	13.9	37.4
Indian Head.....	59.3	8.8	35.9
Medicine Hat.....	62.9	2.2	38.0
Monse Jaw.....	61.6	5.3	33.9
Pincher Creek.....	63.7	12.5	39.9
Parkland.....	58.8	22.5	38.9
Prince Albert.....	59.6	4.5	30.5
Qu'Appelle.....	59.5	2.1	30.7
Regina.....	61.6	1.6	33.4
Swift Current.....	62.7	0.9	32.5
Brandon.....	63.5	9.8	37.6
Emerson.....	63.1	0.4	33.1
Winnipeg.....	64.2	2.9	35.3
.....	66.0	0.9	33.3

UNITED STATES AGENTS:

M. V. McINNES, No. 6, Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan.
 JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Washington.
 J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
 E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 T. O. CURRIE, Room 12 B, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.
 W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
 J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.

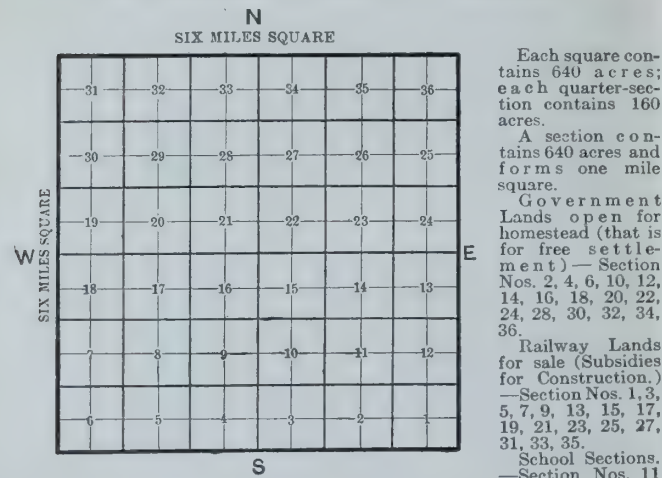
C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
 W. H. ROGERS, 3rd Floor, T. T. Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.
 C. O. SWANSON, Scandinavian Agent, 515 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
 C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
 BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
 CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
 CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.
 THOS. DUNCAN, Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

DOMINION LAND OFFICES:

DISTRICT	NAME OF AGENT	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Alameda	R. C. Kisbey	Alameda, Ass'nibola
Battleford	L. P. O. Noel	Battleford, Saskatchewan
Brandon	L. J. Clement	Brandon, Manitoba
Calgary	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta
Dauphin	F. K. Herchner	Dauphin, Manitoba
Edmonton	A. G. Harrison	Edmonton, Alberta
Lethbridge	J. W. Martin	Lethbridge, Alberta

DISTRICT	NAME OF AGENT	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Humboldt		Humboldt, Sask.
Prince Albert	J. W. Hannon	Prince Albert, Alberta
Red Deer	W. H. Cottingham	Red Deer, Alberta
Regina		Regina, Assiniboia
Swift Current	Business transacted at Regina	
Wetaskiwin	Business transacted at Edmonton	
Winnipeg	E. F. Stephenson	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Yorkton	John McTaggart	Yorkton, Assiniboia

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP.



and 23 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale. — Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry must be made in person at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

1. By at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
2. If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION.

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler is expected to give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

Before leaving his homestead the settler should leave a post-office address at which he can obtain his letters while away. If he is not careful he may overstay the time allowed, and find on his return that his homestead entry has been canceled and taken up by some one else.

If anything goes wrong as to time and absence, he may lose his land and at any rate is pretty sure to be compelled to make a fresh entry.

Should a settler find that he has accidentally settled upon a quarter-section of land which will not repay the labor expended on it, he may apply to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, stating fully the cases and asking for permission to change his entry. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the settler is entitled to a change, he will grant it on payment of a fresh fee.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion lands office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any duties on articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual residence; and also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller-General, when

imported into Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta by an intending settler shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse, for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in entry have been as merchandise or for any use in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at day of 190.....
 The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta free of duty:

I, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate) and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (all second-hand) Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed, Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE.

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, to be admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of fifteen days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

THE STORY

OF

Western Canada's Crop

FOR

1906

ANOTHER ABUNDANT YEAR

A Wheat crop of ninety million bushels, seventy million bushels of Oats, and seventeen million bushels of Barley means \$100,000,000 dollars as the value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta this year.

Northwestern Manitoba.

Dauphin, Aug. 30.—The prospects for a heavy yield are very bright. The wheat stood very thickly in almost every field and there is little lodged grain. As regards average yield, farmers and grain men here seriously speak of over a 30-bushel average, but a safer calculation would be from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Last year it was 27 bushels, and this crop is better. There is an increased acreage of from 10 to 15 per cent. Barley is a heavy crop, but was lodged badly in places. Oats are good. There are 43,510 acres in the district under cultivation, out of 245,553 acres of arable land. It is a liberal estimate to allow 30,000 acres for barley and oats. At an average of 25 bushels per acre, this would give a yield of 750,000 bushels for the district, and present prospects justify such an outlook.

Newdale, Aug. 30.—In this district the crops are in excellent condition. They are restricted to oats and barley, very little wheat being grown. The wheat is in fine condition. The heads are well filled and of good length. The yield will be about 22 bushels to the acre, although several farmers claim a greater turn out.

The oat crop acreage is very large, and is practically the crop of the district, although there is a considerable amount of barley. Oats are expected to average from 65 to 70 bushels per acre.

Barley will be a fine crop, being much more even than the oats. In this district the acreage has been increased this year about 5 per cent, and will be further increased next year, as much breaking is being done.

Grandview, Aug. 30.—Wheat generally is in a promising condition around this point. Low spots were light on account of too much rain and quite a percentage of the heads are small. There are many fields which show signs of a bumper yield. There is a big increase in acreage, about 20 per cent. At present the crop on the whole looks like an average of 22 bushels per acre.

Birtle, Aug. 30.—A drive of 18 miles through the heart of the wheat district of Birtle shows the crop to be in first-class condition. The earliest is in the district known as the Plain, some 9 miles south and west of the town; there it is not so heavy as nearer the town, but will run from 18 to 22 bushels per acre. On the heavier land, near the town and to the north and east, the crop has an abundance of straw and will produce a good yield—about 25 bushels per acre. The amount under crop this year will be from 5 to 10 per cent more than last year. The oat crop here was even and will run 60 bushels to the acre.

Gilbert Plains, Aug. 30.—Conditions on the Gilbert Plains are very bright. There is a splendid appearing crop on farm after farm. The grain stood as thick as possible. Farmers are very optimistic, some of them counting on an average of 30 bushels or over. Providing nothing of an adverse nature interferes the average cannot possibly go below 25 bushels to the acre.

Both barley and oats are a magnificent crop.

Last year, according to best sources of information, 400,000 bushels were grown in this district. With the increased acreage and the better crop prospects this year's total yield should be 500,000 for the district.

Binscarth, Aug. 30.—From six to ten miles in each direction from the

town the crop was harvested in first-class condition. The wheat will yield from 25 to 28 bushels to the acre on an average. On new land and summer fallow it is particularly heavy, showing a marked tendency to lodge in many fields. Last year 225,000 bushels were marketed here, and if the present favorable conditions continue the yield this year will easily reach 300,000 bushels.

Miniota, Man., Aug. 30.—I drove out toward Beulah this afternoon over the finest stretch of country I have ever seen since leaving Neepawa. Putting together my observations and reliable testimony, I expect 22 bushels of wheat, and an average in the district of 25.

Arrow River, Aug. 30.—The crop from the river bank eastward to Arrow River and even further is most satisfactory. The stooks show well everywhere, and threshing will soon begin. Southeast of Miniota the country is a good deal broken and more fit for stock than grain, but there is still a fair sprinkling of grain fields. Altogether, accepting the testimony of old timers, this season the crops tributary to this branch of the C. P. R. are quite up to the average of anything known in the last ten years.

Minnedosa, Man., Aug. 30.—A travelling correspondent says: "Last night I got the finest sample of growing wheat I have seen this year from a field near town, that has been cropped 26 years without manure. Other fields, both wheat and oats, show thick on the ground and well filled. Such wheat will go up to or over 40 bushels per acre. All crops on recently broken land are excellent, but the average will be much reduced by inferior lots all over. My estimate is 20 to 22 for wheat. Where scrub prevails the best outturn can only be No. 1 northern."

Central Manitoba.

McGregor, Aug. 30.—Wheat here is a good average crop.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 30.—The railroad track is, as a rule, a misleading guide to the real quality of the crops of the district it traverses. There is nothing along the line from Brandon to Portage equal to what can be found a few miles away from it. The bulk of the best crops are usually 5 to 10 miles away from the track. All the way east to within a few miles of Portage, crops are nothing to boast of and there is about as much oats and barley as wheat. This year's crop on the best portion of the Plains is as good as it ever was. The sheaves are large and stocks pretty close together. North for ten miles there is scarcely an inferior crop. Very little is tangled, though some fields must be cut all one way. Land broken thirty-five years gives as good crops this year as any that have matured during the last twenty years. It is generally estimated the yield will be about eighteen bushels to the acre.

Brandon, Aug. 30.—Going back as far as Beresford southwest of Brandon, crops are barely up to the average of recent years. The same may be said of Kemnay, just because of the lack of rain in the growing season, as some of the land is only of ordinary quality. Eighteen bushels to the acre is a liberal estimate of the average wheat yield of the district.

Oakville, Aug. 30.—The weather is favorable and harvesting is finished. There will be an average yield of 25 bushels per acre.

North Norfolk, Aug. 30.—William Cairns, reeve of the municipality of North Norfolk, and a lumber merchant at McGregor, says:

"Our crop is not above the average and I should say that 18 bushels to the acre would be the average for the municipality. We had no drought during the season but we had no excess of rain."

Neepawa, Aug. 30.—North by Eden and Spring Hill and southwest in Glendale, and toward Brookdale, will have four or five bushels above the general average, which for the whole district should come pretty close to 18 bushels for wheat.

Southern Manitoba.

Cartwright, Aug. 30.—The wheat in the Cartwright district was a very uneven crop. Then, again, there are fields, particularly to the south and east of the town, that will be good for 25 bushels per acre. The general opinion of the farmers at Killarney fair, from all over this section, was that the wheat would not yield higher than 20 bushels per acre. This would include all of this portion of southwestern Manitoba east of Clearwater and south of the Glenboro branch.

From Cartwright east the crop was heavier, and around Crystal City and Pilot Mound there was a very heavy stand of all kinds of grain. This is by far the heaviest crop so far. An average of 25 bushels for wheat is predicted in the municipality of Louise.

To sum up the situation: Townships 1, 2, and 3, in ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13, will average 25 bushels per acre for wheat; and townships 4 and 5 along the banks of the Pembina river will not exceed 20 bushels to the acre.

Carman, Aug. 30.—Wheat is the leading crop everywhere, and in this district it is very satisfactory. Some careful men say they never saw it better. The crop on light lands never was so good. Newer lands around Elm Creek show heavy straw growth, but all the way from Winnipeg to the Boyne valley the crop was well filled. Threshing returns from this section may be confidently expected to yield 25 bushels per acre in many places. The wheat from the foot of the mountain all the way into Miami is a good crop, and a very conservative estimate of the yield would be about 20 bushels. From Miami to Carman the wheat crop might be put at from 21 to 22 bushels per acre, although threshing returns may go higher, as the wheat is well headed.

Rathwell and Treherne, Aug. 30.—The general impression is that this year's crop will be above the average, and the acreage 10 per cent larger.

Belmont, Aug. 30.—Between Pilot Mound and Swan Lake much heavy wheat was grown along the route.

The increase in acreage in Swan Lake district is 15 per cent; average yield for wheat, 22 bushels to the acre. Oats are a heavy crop, and barley a good average.

Around Baldur large tracts have been broken during the summer, but there is not very much summer fallow. The wheat average for Belmont will not exceed twenty bushels per acre.

Glenboro, Aug. 30.—The crops were held up a little by drouth early in the season. Some fields will go 30 bushels to the acre. On stubble and badly farmed land the yield is lighter, and the average will be between 12 and 18 bushels. But as a whole the average is good.

Souris, Aug. 30.—From Glenboro to Stockton and thence to Carroll, the crops are light; wheat will not go more than from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. From Carroll to Souris they are rather better.

Out towards Elgin there is a large area under wheat. The yield will run from 18 to 28 bushels to the acre, with an average well over 22. South of Souris several miles is a good all-round crop, but it is lighter north and west.

Killarney, Aug. 30.—Over 40 miles by rail on the Hartney branch of the Canadian Northern Railway there is a fine wheat growing district. The whole of the land in this district appears to be cultivated. Around Margaret, Fairfax, Minto, and Elgin the average will be 23 bushels per acre. Near Deloraine the wheat is heavier; the system followed by farmers in all of these districts is to summer fallow from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of their whole acreage yearly.

The crop east of Deloraine was heavier than south or west, and it looks as if the best crop of wheat since 1895 will be threshed.

Around Whitewater a good heavy crop was grown.

To sum up the whole situation from Dunrea to Hartney and from Hartney to Killarney, the average yield for the whole district may be put at 20 bushels to the acre.

Plum Coulee, Aug. 30.—On the reserve south of Winkler the wheat yield will not be any in excess of fifteen bushels per acre. The oats are not a heavy crop here, either. The barley, however, of which there is at least 10 per cent, is invariably good. North of Winkler, however, the wheats are better. In the neighborhood of 19 or 20 bushels to the acre will be a fair average of the Red River Valley.

Manitou, Aug. 30.—The crop from Carman south for about 6 or 8 miles is heavier than in the vicinity of Roland, but to take the whole district through from Carman to Morden it is well within the mark to say that it will average 20 bushels per acre. Morden will not have quite as heavy a yield as further north, but it is better than an average this year. The wheat is well filled, standing up well on a clean stiff straw. Farmers say the wheat did not fill right, but appearances do not bear out their contention. Thornhill district is in one of the richest parts of Manitoba. On every hand fine large residences and big barns all point to the wealth stored in the land.

Headingley, Aug. 30.—The best all-round crops harvested in the last decade is now ready for the thresher. Some fields of barley will give a large yield. The wheat, of which there is a large acreage, is very fine, with well

filled heads of plump grain. The average yield expected is 20 to 35 bushels per acre. All cereals are extra good, and hay abundant. The pea vine, so esteemed by stockmen, is especially fine, and from 3 to 5 feet high.

Gretna, Aug. 30.—The yield of wheat here will be about 20 bushels per acre.

From Lowe Farm west to the foot of the mountain, a good, well headed, ripe crop was harvested. The bulk of this territory will produce about 20 bushels of No. 1 hard, or 1 northern wheat, per acre. After reaching the top of the mountain the crop, all the way from Altamont to Greenway, is somewhat heavier and also later. A farmer at Swan Lake says he has a field of between 40 and 50 acres sown broadcast to barley between the 18th and 20th of June. He contemplates a yield of between 50 and 60 bushels per acre.

Elkhorn, Aug. 30.—Crop conditions in this district are good. For many years this section has prided itself in the quality of grain grown, although the yields have not been as heavy as in other places. This year all samples examined have been of exceptional quality. The yield will average about 20 bushels per acre. There are some fields which will run slightly more, but for the average of the district 20 bushels is a conservative estimate.

The oat crop is fair, and will average about 45 bushels. No oats are grown for export.

Griswold, Aug. 30.—The yield of wheat will be about 15 bushels, which is a liberal estimate. Many fields will not run much more than 8 bushels, but, of course, there are many better.

The oat crop is not very good.

Virden, Aug. 30.—The wheat crop will be well up to the average. To the north and west the crops are in very fine condition, while to the east they are very poor. Immediately south of the town the grain is light, but gets much better as you go south, until when Pipestone is reached there is a nice crop. I should place the average at 18 bushels per acre for the district.

The oat crop is not up to the standard. The straw is lighter than usual. They should yield about 45 bushels.

Central Saskatchewan.

Lloydminster, Aug. 30.—The crops are excellent. The straw is strong and clean, and the heads generally of a fair size and well-filled. While many fields are likely to yield much better, perhaps 22 bushels per acre is a fair estimate for the district as a whole. Some of the farmers expect 40 bushels to the acre, but that is a before-threshing estimate. One of the best fields of wheat is on the farm of a Barr colonist; the colony will stick and make a success. Oats are like wheat, good or poor, according to cultivation. Some fields promise phenomenal yields.

Prince Albert, Aug. 30.—The crops everywhere are exceptionally good and no damage of any kind can be heard of anywhere. The growth of straw has been heavier than usual.

Vonda, Aug. 30.—The crops are in excellent condition and it is estimated that 400,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed at Vonda this year.

Humboldt, Aug. 30.—Threshing will be general in ten days. The increase in acreage is heavy, perhaps 100 per cent. The district is very young, but the outlook is for a total yield of 250,000 bushels.

The wheat kernels are plump and firm. At Wadena, Watson, Quill Lake and Muenster, conditions are practically similar, but the wheat areas are not so great. There is a vast amount of splendid arable land in the district as yet unbroken, only a very small percentage being tilled as yet. The district is evidently destined to become a great wheat centre. American farmers are making rapid progress.

More breaking is being done this year than ever before.

Marshall, Aug. 30.—The crop in this district was harvested in excellent condition.

Marshall is situated in the heart of the Britannia wheat district. The crops this year will show an increase of 200 per cent on last year's returns, and farmers have taken advantage of a good breaking season to prepare for a considerably increased acreage next year. The town is becoming the distributing centre of a large well settled district, ranging from the Battle River to miles north of Big Gully Creek, and is destined to become one of the chief wheat shipping centres of the Saskatchewan Valley.

Fielding, Aug. 30.—Threshing will commence in a few days. The dry weather of July has cut the average of wheat fully 5 bushels per acre between Warman and Battleford. The sale of harvesting machinery at this place has been large.

Battleford, Aug. 30.—At Battleford and on the west crops were better, in some places very heavy. Of course, even in the Battleford district poor cultivation was frequently found with consequent crop deterioration. The average for the whole line should be 18 or 19 bushels per acre.

There will be a big increase for next year, nearly double, in fact. The country is beautiful beyond expression, and has a wonderful future before it from a grain standpoint.

Abernethy, Aug. 30.—This is one of the finest growing districts in the West, and the crops are in very good condition. The winter wheat straw was bright and clean and not sufficiently rank to lodge. The heads are well-filled and of good length. The average yield per acre will be 25 bushels. Many of the fields will turn more, but there are some which will not, particularly where the land has been cropped 3 times in succession. Oats are not a good crop this year. They are very short, and in nearly all fields are ready for the binder. They should run about 45 bushels.

Southern Saskatchewan.

Saltecoats, Aug. 30.—The conditions met here justify the optimistic opinion held by all the district. The uniformity which exists at some points along the line is not so noticeable here. There are many fields which promised from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre; on the other hand, fields that have been sown on spring plowing, and those which are low, were thinner, and will not run more than 18 bushels per acre. Many farmers claim they had 38 bushels on acres last year, where the crop did not look as good as it does this season.

Last year 300,000 bushels were marketed here, and elevator and grain men are confident that the 400,000 mark will be easily reached this year, as the acreage has been greatly increased.

Regina, Aug. 30.—A circuit of nearly 30 miles east and north of Indian Head shows thousands of acres of wheat that promise about 40 bushels per acre. Heads are large and well filled on fallow land. The stubble crop was much thinner and had shorter heads, but will yield over 20 bushels per acre, with an average yield all round of fully 30 bushels per acre. The crop in the district to the south is said to equal that north of the town. In locality northwest of the town, the crops are in excellent shape and promise a heavy yield.

Indian Head, Aug. 30.—In the district south and east of Broadview, many fields on summer fallow and breaking will yield up to thirty bushels per acre, while there are fields which have been cropped for two or three years which are short and thin, not promising fifteen. The average yield will be over twenty bushels per acre.

At Grenfell the yield of wheat should run close to 25 bushels per acre. Last year nearly 500,000 bushels was marketed here, and there will be a large increase this year.

Grayson, Aug. 30.—South and west from Yorkton for 12 or 15 miles the Hungarians have a large colony; they farm in an up-to-date manner, and will have yields similar to those in the other portions of the Yorkton District. In a distance of five or six miles on both sides of the line of the G. T. & P. Ry., which is now being graded through the District, the average yield will not be more than 15 bushels per acre.

To the south and west of Grayson the crops are particularly clean and well advanced. The average here will be about twenty bushels to the acre.

Broadview, Aug. 30.—The soil is light, and the wheat is a nice even crop of from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre.

Milestone, Aug. 30.—This is one of the newest towns—which is now an important shipping point, over half a million bushels of grain having been marketed here last year, of which 165,000 was wheat. The yield of wheat per acre last year for the district in which Milestone is included was 23 bushels to the acre, but it will not equal that average this year.

Yellowgrass, Aug. 30.—Near Milestone there are some good fields of wheat, but for six miles east and south towards Lang, the fields are patchy, owing to excessive rain just after seeding, which killed off the wheat in low spots. There are fields that will yield under 15 bushels, and the average for the first ten miles passed would be under 20 bushels to the acre.

Langenburg, Aug. 30.—The wheat is here in abundance and it will produce a bumper crop. Last year 300,000 bushels were shipped and this year dealers are talking confidently of 375,000 to 400,000 bushels, taking into consideration the increased acreage and the slightly better yield. Many farmers claim an average of 30 bushels to the acre, but 25 will be nearer the mark.

Kamsack, Aug. 30.—A drive around the country here reveals that, in comparison with the vast amount of excellent land an exceedingly small portion is cultivated.

The crops throughout the District seem uniform in character and are very promising. The outlook is for an average of 25 bushels to the acre.

Esterhazy, Aug. 30.—Crops are heavy and maturing rapidly. This is a mixed farming district with wheat as the most important crop. The yield of 1905 was about 20 bushels per acre and there will be some increase over this figure for 1906. A fair estimate is about 22 bushels, though some place it at 25. The latter figure is too high, although the crop is even. Barley is heavy in straw, lodged in some places and will yield about 50 bushels and oats considerably above this.

Weybur, Aug. 30.—Some fields of wheat will go about 25 bushels to the acre. Some of the wheat shows bad cultivation. Last year 900,000 bushels were shipped from here; this year there will be about 1,100,000 bushels. Last year's average was 23.60. This year it will probably be about two or three bushels less.

Taking the "Soo" line as a whole the yield will be somewhat less than last year, but will average about 20 bushels per acre. The increased yield along the line will be about 20 per cent greater than last year, while the acreage is 30 per cent greater.

Lemberg, Aug. 30.—The wheat crop is now attracting the eyes of the investors and land buyers. The crops never looked brighter and some reports say the yield will go 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

Estevan, Aug. 30.—East of the town about fourteen miles, the effects of the dry weather are plainly to be seen, the grain is patchy, uneven in length and in ripeness. There has been little rain since June, and the best of the wheat will not go over 20 bushels per acre and there are many fields that will not yield above 10; oats are short and late.

The farmers generally complain of gophers and, from observation along the railway, the above will apply to the greater part of the district for at least thirty miles northwest, including Halbrite and Macoun.

The average for wheat in this section will be about 13 bushels per acre.

Strassburg, Aug. 30.—The weather during July did very material damage to the wheat in this district. Many careful farmers say that from 10 to 15 bushels per acre more would have easily resulted had there been a few showers then. There was every prospect for a bumper crop up to July 1, when nearly all the wheat was headed out. The average yield will be about 15 bushels for the district from Earl Grey, Bulvea, and Strassburg. There are many fields which have been more carefully cultivated and are looking very well, and promise a 25-bushel yield. There are many, however, which will not run more than half that amount. The acreage has increased very largely. All year they were busy breaking, and this season there are from 75 to 120 acres in crop on each quarter-section.

Oats are very short in the straw, and where sown on this season's breaking, are practically a failure.

Lipton, Aug. 30.—The crop in this district has been more fortunate than that further west. Local showers did much good during July, and prospects are good.

The yield this year will average about 20 bushels to the acre. The acreage has increased about 30 per cent and will be still further increased next season, as there has been much breaking done. Oats are a fair crop and should average 50 bushels to the acre.

In the Qu'Appelle valley an experiment was tried by Mr. J. A. MacDonald. He sowed a few acres of winter wheat and harvested it some time ago. The crop was quite a success.

Alameda, Aug. 30.—The crops are fairly good, but not so heavy as last year. The yield this year will be between 17 and 18 bushels per acre, which is somewhat lower than last year.

The increase of acreage is about 10 per cent, which will bring this year's export crop to about the figures of last year. At Oxbow the crop conditions were very similar to these just described. There were shipped from Oxbow last year about 375,000 bushels of wheat. It will likely reach these figures this year.

Paynton, Aug. 30.—In spite of the long drouth the crops around Paynton are looking splendid. The grain is well filled and bright. The average is estimated at 8,000, and in proportion to the acreage the crops this season will beat all previous years.

Midale, Aug. 30.—The warm dry weather of July and first August brought on the grain very fast. While the yield will not be as great as last year, still there will be a good average crop. Some fields of wheat are extra fine and heavy, others are light. Late grain is not very good. The quality seems to promise now to be good.

Moose Jaw, Aug. 30.—A correspondent says: "Crops on summer-fallow are all very heavy and down in places. Most of this should run 25 to 30 bushels per acre or even more. Some excellent fields of oats were seen which will run 75 to 90 bushels per acre. Reports of wheat running 25 bushels to the acre are common."

E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, said he had traversed this country thoroughly the last few months, and it was his opinion, based upon observation, that too much had been said in the newspapers about "bumper crop." There seemed to be an evident design to get up a crop boom, and give the impression that there never was such a crop, and he was quite sure that the prospects were greatly exaggerated. There might be a fair average crop, but he was confident there would be nothing beyond that. There were many spots where the yield would be splendid, but, on the other hand, there were scores of districts where the yield would be but a poor average.

Melita, Aug. 30.—The territory along the Estevan branch, Melita to Estevan, inclusive, will not give a yield equal to that of last year, although at some points there has been a favorable season with plenty of rain.

The shortage is due chiefly to want of sufficient rain when the grain was heading at the beginning of July. On light land, or where the crop has been carelessly put in, the shortage will be greatest. The western section has suffered most.

Taking into consideration damage from all sources, 15 bushels per acre may be a liberal estimate. On some well cultivated farms the yield will be above this. Even this may be a little high, if the weather of the past week has had the effect which I suspect.

Land which has been carefully tilled will give a satisfactory return, and at nearly every point along the central part of this section, at Alameda, Oxbow, and Carnduff, some excellent fields will be threshed. The carefully tilled summer fallows now being prepared for next year's crop tell the secret of success of those who can get a good yield in such a year as this. The crop is reported better south toward the boundary.

Davidson, Aug. 30.—The wheat generally is good; and there is plenty of straw except in a few places. The heads are a good length, but in some cases not as well filled as could be wished. There are many fields which have the appearance of a yield of 30 to 35 bushels per acre at present, and others again will hardly go 20, some going 20 to 35. The average might be placed at 23 to 25 bushels. Oats are only a fair crop; there is some flax which looks very well.

Regina, Aug. 30.—A correspondent says: I have covered Southeastern Saskatchewan as carefully as possible during a two weeks' trip, having travelled by railway about 600 miles, and through country surrounding points

reported from about 400 miles. Throughout the whole section all the crops are satisfactory, though the yield will not average as high as last year. At all points excepting one along the main line from Moosomin to Moose Jaw, the general opinion is that the present crop is more even, and will average better than any previous one, though individual heavy yields may not be so noticeable as in previous years. On the Soo line the average for wheat will be about 19 bushels, oats 30, and flax somewhat under 10. The increasing acreage will be about 25 per cent, and the increase of wheat shipments should reach 12 to 15 per cent above last year. Estevan to Melita will be somewhat short of last year, as there is not sufficient increase of acreage to make up for the lower yield.

The great increase will be along the Arcola line, where there is such a large increase of area under cultivation. Taking a general average of the reports, it is estimated the yield of wheat for Southeastern Saskatchewan will be a trifle under 20 bushels per acre. Oats will run about 35, flax 9, and barley 25.

The quality everywhere should be good except where late grain may have been shrunken from causes previously noted.

Antlers, Aug. 30.—In a drive of 14 miles not a poor field of wheat was seen. Some might go as low as 15 bushels per acre, but the greater part will go between that figure and 20, and some fields considerably more.

Arcola, Aug. 30.—The estimated average for last year was 25 bushels per acre. It will not quite come up to that figure this year, but with an increased acreage of about 20 per cent the shipments should be at least 100,000 bushels above last year.

Moosomin, Aug. 30.—The yield promises to be very heavy. The most serious drawback is the scarcity of harvest hands. As high as \$50 a month has been offered.

Qu'Appelle, Sask., Aug. 30.—The sample in all grains is excellent. In wheat the average yield will be about 30 bushels per acre, while oats will go from 50 to 60 bushels.

Rosthern, Aug. 30.—The crop is generally heavy, although on some old fields the wheat will not yield any more than 18 bushels per acre. The bulk of the crop, however, is much better. New land and summer fallow present an excellent appearance, promising heavy yields. It seems quite safe to estimate an average of 25 bushels per acre all round.

Saskatoon, Aug. 30.—Crops here run through the whole scale of light, medium, and heavy. In an extensive drive westward, some fields will probably yield 35 bushels per acre. In these fields the heads were long and well filled, and the straw beautifully clean. Other fields were lighter probably about 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and I saw some fields that would scarcely yield 10 per acre.

The average for the district should be from 20 to 22 bushels. The reason for the lack of uniformity in the crop is found in the fact that new land and summer fallows have done extra well. I have seen fields here fully equal to the best seen anywhere. On the other hand, a dry spell in summer affected grain on old land, where only a light to medium crop has been produced. The very meager yields of a few other fields is due to improper tillage such as disking in the grain on stubble.

Hilton, Aug. 30.—The wheat crop will average about 15 bushels, oats 40, barley 30. The dry spell in the later part of July cut down the yield about 5 bushels per acre.

Central Alberta.

Vegreville, Aug. 30.—There is quite an extensive area of land under crops tributary to this point. The district is very extensive, ranging 50 miles to the north and perhaps 50 to the southeast, and there are also other large tributary areas. There are a large number of excellent wheat fields.

Most of the wheat heads in a handful plucked at random are six-rowed, containing 32 and upwards plump kernels. People here are free in estimating an average of over 30 bushels per acre. It is safe to say that the crop will average 25. There are many fields that will beat this easily.

There has been considerable increase of acreage since last year, and breaking has been the order of the day this season. The crop area will be double probably next year. The oat crop is quite good. In some places it is heavy and in others somewhat lighter. The oat crop area is larger than that devoted to wheat. Barley is also a good crop. A little damage to the oats is reported from about 30 miles south, caused by intense heat following heavy rains and affecting the lower husks.

Edmonton, Aug. 30.—The crop area from Millet to Edmonton, and then along the C. N. R. to Fort Saskatchewan, totals about 60,000 acres. Of this area only 12,000 acres are under spring wheat and there are about 200 acres of winter wheat. In the St. Albert and Stony Plain districts there are about 33,000 acres in crop, nearly 10,000 being under spring wheat and about 500 under winter wheat. The average which is looked for by the department for the entire territory referred to is approximately 21 bushels per acre for spring and 20 for winter wheat.

At this date the crop looks to be good for 21 or 22 bushels per acre on the average. Some of the winter wheat fields look good for 25 bushels per acre, and some of the spring wheat fields will yield 35 bushels to the acre and over.

The season in this District has been a very peculiar one. The crop was put in somewhat later than usual, but owing to the very hot summer it is ripening earlier than in former years. It would be strange with such rapid growth on maturity, the head should be found as well filled as in other years. There seems little reason for fear in this respect around Edmonton. In the Victoria district the average will be nearly 24 bushels per acre. The acreage of oats through the whole territory is very large, and with the Victoria district the whole yield of this cereal will run close to 4,000,000 bushels. Barley promises to be a fair crop, also averaging about 30, but such cannot be taken as an average.

With regard to conditions along the C. N. R. main line, the outlook is very promising. The estimate may be placed at 22 to 24 bushels to the acre.

Vermilion, Aug. 30.—The crop conditions are all that could be wished for. Vermilion is the newest district along the line and necessarily much of the grain is on spring breaking.

RUSHING LABOURERS FORWARD.

A press despatch dated Winnipeg, Aug. 13, says:

The scarcity of farm labourers, particularly in Southern Manitoba, is urgently felt. In Red River valley hundreds of acres are lying unshocked in the fields. Railways and officials are rushing labourers forward with the greatest expedition as soon as they arrive. The average yield of wheat in Southern Manitoba, from Carman to Morden, where no damage of any kind has been suffered, is estimated at 23 bushels per acre, while the average for the entire system of the Canadian Northern Railway, from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton, is placed at 19 bushels. Of course, some sections are greatly in excess of that, but the crop is uneven in the new country.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—The general consensus of opinion as to the yield seems to be that it will average about the same as last year, although the increase in the area under crop will considerably enlarge the aggregate. The crop seems to be uneven, according to the rainfall, some districts being uniformly excellent, while in others the yield will fall as low as fifteen to eighteen bushels.

FIRST NEW WHEAT SHIPMENT ARRIVES.

Winnipeg, August 14.—The first shipment of wheat from the 1906 crop has been received by the Lake of the Woods Company. It comes from Plum Coulee, on the Mennonite Reserve. The wheat was cut last Friday and was threshed Wednesday last. The sample is an excellent one, being clean and hard. It will scarcely grade one hard, but it is an excellent one northern. When one comes to think of it, it is a pretty fine record for a country to produce wheat within much less than ninety days from the sowing.

Winter Wheat in Northwestern Manitoba.

Great Success in Experiment—Sown in September, Harvested in July.

Experiments in the cultivation of winter wheat in the Swan River valley have proven very successful. Last year Mr. Geo. H. Shaw, traffic manager of the Canadian Northern railway imported two car loads of turkey red hard winter wheat from Kansas and distributed it among the farmers in the Swan River valley for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of this kind of grain for these latitudes. The farmers of the district readily fell in with the proposal and sowed the grain at different periods of the fall season. The first report received comes from Minitonas accompanied by a magnificent sample of the wheat.

Mr. P. Haggerty who lives on Sec. 27, Tp 35, Rge. 26 west of the first p. m. sowed six acres on new breaking that had been plowed twice, planting one and a quarter bushels per acre. The seed was put in on the 6th of September and the crop was cut on July 28, and careful measurements from the threshing machine showed the yield to be 40 bushels per acre. The parent seed of which Mr. Shaw kept samples, is lean and dull looking while the grain produced from it 276 miles north of Winnipeg is plump, and solid. Mr. Shaw exhibited the grain on the grain exchange this morning and it provoked highly favorable comment.